

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

ANNUAL
ACCOMPLISHMENT
REPORT
CY 2017

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Message of the Chairperson



Consistent with the NCIP Strategic Directions (2016-2022) and after series of preparatory activities, we launched with much optimism and pronounced enthusiasm the Philippine Indigenous Peoples Ethnographies (PIPEs) Project - softly in July 2017 and had its grand launch in October coinciding with the celebrations of the IPRA's 20th year. PIPEs was the product of many sleepless nights and days of toiling and conceived to answer the many queries we have been asking for the past two decades, to guide and set much better directions not only for the Commission but also for the whole government in addressing indigenous peoples issues and concerns, and to complete the titling of the remaining unprocessed and on-process ancestral domains.


Geared at strengthening and solidifying the indigenous peoples' voice on all matters affecting them, NCIP successfully facilitated the holding of the second round of Indigenous Peoples Conferences in the Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao clusters and at the national level.

In line with the Indigenous Peoples Peace Agenda, NCIP closely worked with the Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace (OPAPP) in gathering IP leaders in conflict areas for peace conversations. Product of these conversations was the creation of the IP Peace Panel that tackles peace issues and concerns of the indigenous communities that will be brought to the negotiating table. All NCIP Commissioners are members of the IP Peace Panel.

On top of all these, NCIP met its target of issuing eleven (11) approved Certificates of Ancestral Domains (CADTs) under its Land Security Services. It has implemented 193 projects (Socio-economic, IP education, IP Culture and IP Health) exceeding its 110 target. These projects benefitted a total of 42,082 IP beneficiaries. Under its Indigenous Rights Protection Services (self-governance and empowerment, IP Rights Advocacy, IP legal and adjudication services), the Commission implemented 77 project projects and activities benefitting a total of 11,876 IPs exceeding the 8,953 target. In 2017, the Regional Hearing Offices and the Commission *En Banc* decided 82 cases exceeding its 67 target.

Indeed, 2017 was a great year and a year of many trailblazing initiatives for the indigenous peoples.

Despite the baffling setback the budget dropped on PIPEs and on the core mandate to title ancestral domains, our spirits stay whole and unshaken. We continue to be steadfast. Our resolve to work more passionately and tirelessly for the indigenous peoples remain.



LEONOR T. ORALDE-QUINTAYO

Message of the Executive Director



Year 2017 was a great year for the NCIP. During this year, its flagship program, the Philippine Indigenous Peoples Ethnographies (PIPEs) Project, was launched, the second round of Indigenous Peoples Conferences in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao and in the National level were successfully conducted and more importantly, its regular projects, activities and programs (PAPs) were successfully implemented. The inter-agency activities of the NCIP with its partner agencies are also considered as significant accomplishment for 2017.

I salute all the officials and employees for all your hard works in order to make the PAPs for the ICCs/IPs delivered to them. I believe that the NCIP's achievements for 2017 were made possible through the collaborated efforts of all the officials and employees from the Central Office down to the Community Service Centers.

I beseech all of you therefore, to continue to work hand in hand for the welfare of our clientele (Indigenous Peoples) for 2018 and the years to come.

Saludo ako!


ROGELIO FRANCISCO M. BANTAYAN, JR.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CY 2017 marked the celebration of the 20th Year of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA 1997) with the theme: “IPRA @20: Empowering Indigenous Peoples Through the Years”. The celebration was capped by various activities such as the Indigenous Peoples National Summit, Multi-level Arts Contest conducted in the different NCIP Regional Offices, Production of NCIP Coffee Table Book, Setting-up of Institutional Booths by various Government Agencies at the Century Park Hotel, National Launching of the PIPEs Project, and other related activities in all NCIP Regional Offices.

For Calendar Year 2017, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples rolled-on to strengthen its framework for the delivery of services to the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) and sustained the achievements already made in the prior years. It has likewise made modest, yet, significant gains in pursuing the general well-being of Indigenous Peoples, despite the many challenges and other occurrences during the year.

Our accomplishments for CY 2017 is a manifestation of cohesive works, from the various offices at the Central Office down to Regional and Field Offices, under the basic work elements of unity, cooperation and teamwork and the strong relationship of IP leaders, other government agencies and NGO groups.

Throughout the years, the core program of NCIP is the recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) over their Ancestral Domain. This right provides the process for the ICCs/IPs to acquire Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title/Certificate of Ancestral Land Title (CADT/CALT) over their Ancestral Domains/Lands.

CY 2017 is another milestone for the Indigenous Peoples since the implementation of the NCIP’s flagship project dubbed as the Philippine Indigenous Peoples Ethnographies started. The PIPEs is a multi-year project, with expected outputs centered on the production and use of ethnographies of Indigenous Peoples all over the country by IPs themselves. PIPEs is being implemented under Major Final Output – ICCs/IPs Policy Service.

Under MFO 2 – Ancestral Domain/Land Titling Service, the Commission was able to approve eleven (11) CADT applications with a total area of **216,078.8648** hectares benefiting **67,072** IP Rights Holders and one (1) Certificate of Ancestral Land Title (CALT) with an area of 1.5229 hectares. From CY 2002 to December 2017, a total of 219 CADTs were already approved and issued by the Commission with a total area of 5,391,422.0930 hectares and benefiting 1,200,968 IP Rights Holders.

Under MFO 3, four (4) ADSDPPs were formulated, bringing to 131 the total number of ADSDPPs formulated as of December 31, 2017. In addition, there were twenty-six (26) with two (2) Phases of ADSDPP formulation completed.

A total of One Hundred Three (103) Socio-Economic PAPs were implemented by the Central Office and Regional Offices for FY 2017.

Covering SY 2017-2018, a total of 7,411 grantees benefited from the regular Educational Assistance Program (EAP). Of the total number of Grantees, 4,985 are College students, 1,526 are High School, and 630 are Elementary. There are 106 IP students benefited under the Merit-based Scholarship (MBS) Program for SY 2017=2018.

Under the Education Support and Advocacy Program, provision of school supplies and materials were given to IP pupils in Regions II, VI&VII, X, and XI with a total beneficiary of 14,530. Financial Assistance were also given to IP teachers for their board examination review.

Nineteen (19) IKSPs were documented under the Culturally Adaptive Basic Education and Health – Integrating Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (CABEH IKSP) - Batch 3. On the Support to IP Culture Program, 22 IP Cultural Festivals were given financial support.

To address access, utilization, coverage and equity issues in the provision of health care services to ICCs/IPs, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), the Department of health (DOH) and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) forged the Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-01 entitled “Guidelines on the Delivery of Basic Health Services for Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples. One significant output of the tripartite circular with the full participation of the ICCs/IPs is a culture-sensitive Strategic Plan on IP Health that is supportive, friendly, acceptable and responsive to the needs of the latter. To sustain the IP Health engagement, Ancestral Domain Investment Plans for Health (ADIPH) were formulated for incorporation to the Provincial/City/Municipal Investment Plan for Health (PIPH/CIPH/MIPH).

Under MFO 4, Nine (9) documented Indigenous Political Structures (IPS) were confirmed by the Commission – 7 IPS in CAR, 1 in Region 10, and 1 in Region 13.

For CY 2017, three hundred fifty-three (353) Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representatives (IPMRs) were seated in various local legislative councils.

The IP Rights Advocacy and Monitoring of Treaty Obligation (IPRAMTO) Program implemented twenty-one (21) activities covering fifteen (15) under Operations and Centrally-Managed Items, and six (6) under coordination with other agencies.

The Legal Services Program of the Commission is designed to provide necessary assistance to IPs who are in needs of legal advice and legal services through its Indigenous Peoples Legal Assistance Fund (IPLAF). The legal assistance, in the form of financial support to ICC/IP clients in their plight for pushing legal cases where their rights and interest stand to be affected or benefited would cover incidental expenses, transportation expenses, payment of filing and legal fees and reproduction and mailing fees. NCIP Regional and Provincial Lawyer handles several cases filed in in the regular court. Cases handled by them varies from civil and criminal cases. Legal assistance is also provided by NCIP lawyers to walk-in IP clients who visit the Provincial and Regional Office.

Lastly, on the adjudication of cases before the Commission En Banc (CEB) and the various Regional Hearing Offices (RHOs), two hundred fifty (250) cases have been attended to and acted upon, of which seventy-six (76) cases have been resolved, decided, and/or disposed of. While the NCIP have exerted earnest efforts to exercise its quasi-judicial powers judiciously for the benefit of its constituency, the NCIP was not without challenges in its exercise of such quasi-judicial jurisdiction.



July 26, 2017 Commission En Banc Session at the NCIP Conference Hall.

MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS

As stated under NBC No. 532 dated Nov. 28, 2011, the Major Final Outputs (MFOs) represent the core mandated functions of the department/agency. MFOs are the goods of services that a department/agency is mandated to deliver to external clients, in the case of NCIP, the Indigenous Peoples.

The NCIP's Organizational Performance Indicator Framework (OPIF) embodied four (4) MFOs which were delivered through the implementation of various programs, activities and projects.

Major Final Output 1 – Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) Policy Service

A. Policy Formulation

The Philippine Indigenous Peoples Ethnographies is placed under MFO 1 in view that the output of this flagship project which will encompass data and information about the Indigenous

Peoples, their demographic, social, political, economic and cultural profiles/characteristics would provide profound bases for rational and appropriate policy and plan formulation.

1. Philippine Indigenous Peoples Ethnographies (PIPEs)

The Philippine Indigenous Peoples' Ethnographies (PIPEs) Project is designed to be a multi-year project, with expected outputs centered on the (1) production of ethnographies of the Indigenous Peoples all over the country by the Indigenous Peoples themselves. This conceptual design distinguishes PIPEs from previous ethnographies done by missionaries during the Spanish period and military officers and anthropologist during the American period in the country and even current ethnographies produced by academics and non-government institutions working with and for Indigenous Peoples.

The Project does not solely focus on the production of ethnographies, but also on the (2) usages of the ethnographies by other key stakeholders like Government Agencies and Civil Society Organizations in their partnerships, programs and activities with and for Indigenous Peoples.

The usages are also envisioned by the Indigenous Peoples themselves in (3) working with other stakeholders through the National Consortium and the Regional Consortia; (4) in the interfacing of their enhanced Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans; (5) in the strengthening of the capacities of the indigenous political structures and leadership; (6) developing the capacities of NCIP as an institution and its field personnel; and (7) formulation of advocacy for their peace and development agenda.

What were produced in 2017?

In its multi-year design, the year 2017 was the Inception Year. The following were the Outputs with high completion rating:

1. Technical Working Group Formed;
2. TOR for Cooperation finalized;
3. Experts & Additional Personnel Engaged;
4. National Consortium for PIPEs formed;
5. ICT & Survey Equipment (National & Regional Levels) made available;
6. Review of Related Literature made available;
7. List of Other (Cultural) Sources of Data made available;
8. Commitment from Anthropologists, NGOs, & Government Agencies Generated;
9. Technical Inputs for Operationalization Generated;
10. Operational & Ethnographic Field Manual Validated;
11. Map of ICCs/IPs made available;
12. IP Conferences in Mindanao, Luzon & Visayas conducted; and
13. Capacity-Building for Front-liners ensured



PIPEs TWG Meeting

The following report highlights the twenty (20) main expected outputs for the year 2017. It also discusses areas for enhancement that are needed for seven (7) expected outputs.

The Matrix below discusses the (a) the Expected Outputs for 2017 vis-à-vis (b) the Actual Outputs as of 31 December 2017. The last column focuses on reasons for deviations and factors that facilitated completion or hindered achievement of completion.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS (as Submitted to DBM)		ACTUAL OUTPUTS	DEVIATIONS, FACILITATING (F) & HINDERING (H) FACTORS
PRELIMINARY			
1	Technical Working Group Formed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TWG formed, composed of personnel from each of the 7 Bureaus, with Com. D. Gomez as Oversight (January) • PMO created & made functional, composed of Anthropologists, (July) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (F) The Commission En Banc designated Commissioner Dominador Gomez as focal (supervising Commissioner) • (F) OED in active monitoring of the PMO. • (F) Through the membership of NCIP in the Steering Structure of GIZ-COSERAM, Technical Support were provided during the inception months of the Project (January to June 2017). The same support continued with the birth of the Project Management Office (PMO). • (F) UGAT (The Professional Association of Anthropologists in the Philippines) &

EXPECTED OUTPUTS (as Submitted to DBM)		ACTUAL OUTPUTS	DEVIATIONS, FACILITATING (F) & HINDERING (H) FACTORS
			<p>members of the academe accepted the conceptual framework of PIPEs, with emphasis on ETHNOGRAPHIES (to highlight the diversities of the Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines) and the rights of the Indigenous Peoples to do their own ethnographies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (F) The Regional Directors and other Regional personnel, in several workshops, suggested operational structures on rolling-out PIPEs. Ownership of the Project widened.
2	TOR for Cooperation finalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU prepared by the Legal Affairs Offices (LAO) & presented to Government Agencies during the Inception Workshop (<i>May</i>) • Process Utilized: (1) <i>On-Boarding [key stakeholders engaged regarding PIPEs' Goals, Implementing Process & Usages of Outputs];</i> (2) <i>PIPEs Overview Discussion;</i> (3) <i>PIPEs' Relevance to Agency PAPs;</i> (4) <i>Partnership-Building;</i> (5) <i>Terms of Cooperation Definition;</i> & (6) <i>Forging of PIPEs Partnership.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (F) As an approach in forming cooperation platforms, PIPEs utilized first the Roundtable Discussion (RTD) format. Three (3) RTDs were designed and facilitated (for the academe; for CSOs; and 1 for Government Agencies). • (F) Most CSOs and Government Agencies sent decision-makers to the Roundtable Discussions and Workshops. From the academe, those who came were active researchers and members of Associations that works with Indigenous Peoples. • (F) Most of those who participated were invited from to participate in activities related to PIPEs. Their inputs to the workshops and writeshops were given due attention and recognition. • (H) Slow return of comments to the draft MOUs.
3	Experts & Additional Personnel Engaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMO made functional, with personnel (Job Order Contracts) starting July until December • CSOs (e.g. PAFID, AnthroWatch, CBCP-ECIP, PANLIPI, Tebtebba, LRC-KSK, Philippine Eagle Foundation, Assisi Dev't Foundation, etc.) & the Academe (e.g. UGAT [The Professional Association of Anthropology in the Philippines]) engaged in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (F) At the Roundtable Discussions, CSOs and members of academic institutions and professional associations signified their interest to support the achievement of the goals of PIPEs. • (H) No application for Statistician (JOC). The Matrices shared by PSA last December 2017 were still up for interpretation and analysis. • (F) In almost all workshops/writeshops done by PIPEs, CSOs and GAs were present and actively gave their critiques. • (F) AnthroWatch actively partnered in the development of the PIPEs' Sourcebook

EXPECTED OUTPUTS (as Submitted to DBM)		ACTUAL OUTPUTS	DEVIATIONS, FACILITATING (F) & HINDERING (H) FACTORS
		REVIEWS of Administrative Orders and status of Ancestral Domains (formerly referred to as CADTeables)	
4	National Consortium for PIPEs formed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the 3 Roundtables, an Inception Workshop was done at the National level (<i>July</i>) An MOU draft was sent to all those who participated at the RTD and National Inception Workshop. The MOU was subsequently signed during the 20th Anniversary celebration of IPRA (<i>October</i>) Regional Consortia started in Regions 6 & 7, 5, 11, 10, 13, & 9 Bilateral discussions on joint ethnography in 2018 (e.g. National Museum, Tebtebba) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (F) Several Government Agencies have programs, projects and activities that involved IPs. These became entry points for the agreement of the draft MOUs. (H) Seven (7) areas of agreements were signed. These are up for detailing (e.g. concrete Joint Outputs) and Operational Planning. The MOU provisions stated: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The NCIP to be the lead agency of the National Government in the management & operation of the PIPEs project pursuant to the approved operational framework; The partners shall extend support & cooperation to the Lead Agency in all related activities which may require collaboration or engagement to product required outputs, but which are within their respective capacity, limits of their authority, mandates, expertise, & allowable resources; The Lead Agency to coordinate with concerned partners on the possibility of joint or collaborative activities for projects, programs, or undertaking that produce common results which are beneficial to the objectives of the partners and the PIPEs Project; The Partners to share data, official records, research studies, dissertations of experts & scientists that are in their custody and which are helpful and relevant to the PIPEs Project, provided however, that the same are not covered by any confidentiality rule and that Lead Agency requesting must observe proper protocol in accessing the same; The Lead Agency and each of the partners to identify points or areas of collaboration and draw bilateral agreements that will spell out the mechanisms and details and collaborative partnership; The partners to extend their assistance in the advocacy of the PIPEs project; For the lead agency and the partners to

EXPECTED OUTPUTS (as Submitted to DBM)		ACTUAL OUTPUTS	DEVIATIONS, FACILITATING (F) & HINDERING (H) FACTORS
			<p>continue exploring other avenues of cooperation and collaboration in support of the PIPEs project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (F) Several Regional Offices (5, 6 & 7, 11, 13) started setting up Regional Consortia. The design used by the Regional Offices were based on the National Consortium concept.
5	ICT & Survey Equipment (National & Regional Levels) made available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84.3% of fund utilized for the purchase of ICT and Survey Equipment & Accessories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (F) Bidding processes at the Regional level were done.
AVAILABLE DATA REVIEWED			
6	Review of Related Literature made available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Ethnographies mapped (visualized, for example through a Mindmap); (2) colonial & post-colonial Ethnographies collected [both digital and printed copies]; (3) stored (digital) and shared to the Regional Offices (July to December) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (F) Members of the National Consortium (e.g. National Museum) are willing to share their own collected or commissioned ethnographies. The National Museum is opening the doors to all its Bureaus for research. (H) In the categorization of Ethnographies, the parameters (elements of Indigeneity) used in labelling/naming appears to be highly contested.
7	Data Management System made operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT Personnel hired system under construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (H) generation of content and setting-up of Communication focal persons
8	List of Other (Cultural) Sources of Data made available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Folklore collection suggested by the UGAT President National Museum provided access to the databases of its 5 Bureaus National Museum started discussion on repatriation of bones collected by US Military personnel in the Cordilleras 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (F) The PMO Staff have listed other sources of cultural data. Visits in the museums reveal that there are material culture that can be promoted. It can serve as inspiration for IPs to present their own culture to outsiders. The following museums were visited: in Luzon (Bontoc Museum, Sagada's Ganduyan Musuem, personal collection of W.H. Scott, Kiangnan Museum, UP-Baguio Museum) & Mindanao (e.g. Davao City Museum) (F) UGAT, the academe, and GAs have been willing to share documents in their possession. Several ethnographies were shared by UGAT. A number were provided to the Regional Offices of NCIP. (H) Re repatriation of bones (from Burke Museum) to Ifugao difficult initially due to

EXPECTED OUTPUTS (as Submitted to DBM)		ACTUAL OUTPUTS	DEVIATIONS, FACILITATING (F) & HINDERING (H) FACTORS
			absence of documentation (on the part of those who took the bones) that impacts on Indigenous practices on passage (e.g. burial).
LAUNCHING OF PIPEs AS A NATIONAL PROGRAMME			
9	Commitment from Anthropologists, NGOs, & Government Agencies Generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roundtable Discussions (RTDs) with the Academe (e.g. UGAT, UP-D, UP-B, AdMU, Silliman, NDU, Xavier, San Carlos, Benguet State Univ.) <i>(April-May)</i> • Soft-Launching by 1st Quarter with the NCIP Regional Offices • National Launching during the 20th Anniversary of IPRA <i>(October)</i> 	Please refer to Item 4
CRAFTING OF OPERATIONAL & TECHNICAL MANUAL			
10	Technical Inputs for Operationalization Generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiences and Insights from Regional and Provincial Offices generated through an Inception Workshop <i>(May)</i> • Perceptions of CSOs and GAs generated and factored in the draft Sourcebook 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (F) Strong support, albeit critical, of the CSOs to PIPEs
11	Operational & Ethnographic Field Manual Validated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIPEs Sourcebook drafted, with the support of CSOs, especially AnthroWatch <i>(until December)</i> • Orientation-Workshop done with all Regional Directors, TMSDs, and Provincial Officers <i>(December)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (F) 20 years of experience by NCIP field personnel were used as starting point in the design of the Sourcebook. • Experiences of CSO members, as assistants to Indigenous Peoples, were also factored in the design of the Sourcebook. CSO members participated in the workshops.
ASSESSMENT OF DATA			
12	Capacity-Development Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COSERAM is supporting a Training Needs Assessment for NCIP-Regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (F) Strong support, albeit critical, of the CSOs to PIPEs

EXPECTED OUTPUTS (as Submitted to DBM)		ACTUAL OUTPUTS	DEVIATIONS, FACILITATING (F) & HINDERING (H) FACTORS
		Engineers on GIS (<i>up to December</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (F) Modules developed with the technical support of GIZ-COSERAM. Training is scheduled for March 2018. • (H) No systematic CD Plan has been formulated
13	Findings of the Assessment Generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregated data (22 Matrices out of 40) from the Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA)'s Census of Population of 2010 made available for analysis (<i>December</i>) • Discussion with UGAT on expertise for analysis started (<i>December</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (F) Strong support of Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA). Matrices openly shared to NCIP • (H) Expert advice not yet available. No applicant from the field of Statistics to compliment Anthropology and the other Social Sciences.
14	Assessment validated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not started 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (H) Dependent on Item 13
15	Map of ICCs/IPs made available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data from 215 CADT Recognition Books culled & visualized (mapped) • Map of "IP groups" within the 215 CARBs presented in a Comparative Matrix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with other "ethnolinguistic groups" as identified by other Government Agencies, utilizing other parameters (e.g. language) (<i>August to December</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (H) Enhancement of the CARBs (CADT Recognition Books) needed for best comparability of the data sets attached as proofs in titling. • (F) Based on the principle of "Self-Ascription" as promoted in IPRA, identities different from those labelled during colonial times are present in the CARBs and can be mapped, presented, and promoted.
SOCIAL MOBILIZATION & ADVOCACY FOR PIPEs			
16	Communication Plan developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion with service provider on the development and formulation of a Communication Plan started (<i>October</i>) • discussion with PCOO started (<i>November</i>) • website & social media accounts started (<i>September to December</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (H) Communication Plan not yet formulated

EXPECTED OUTPUTS (as Submitted to DBM)		ACTUAL OUTPUTS	DEVIATIONS, FACILITATING (F) & HINDERING (H) FACTORS
17	Advocacy Plan formulated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IP Peace Agenda, as the 6th Component of PIPEs, has found an advocacy platform through the IP Peace Panel The other Components and their respective Advocacy Plans are still at the discussion stages with a service provider started (October) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (F) Some Components of PIPEs, as specific thematic area, have already substantial baseline (e.g. IP Peace Agenda, ADSDPP, Description...). (H) A systemic Advocacy Plan have yet to be formulated.
18	IP Conferences in Mindanao, Luzon & Visayas conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mindanao (July), Visayas (September), Luzon (August) conducted 14 Major Thematic Issues, as collation of the 1st round of Conferences in 2016, presented and validated by the participants as still relevant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (F) The identified 14 Major Issues and their details were used as baseline situationer to the IP Peace Panel created by OPAPP. All the Commissioners of NCIP are members of the IP Peace Panel. (F) These 14 Major Issues are similarly baseline data and basis for the formulation of an IP Peace Agenda, with concrete proposed programs of action
19	List of CADTeables (per Region) validated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop on determination of CADTeables designed and facilitated Guide for Assessment & Determination of (CADTeables) Ancestral Domains formulated and agreed (June) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed Criteria: (1) Physical presence of IPs; (2) Traditional access of IPs to identified areas; (3) knowledge of traditional boundaries; (4) publicly & patently known AD areas recognized by NCIP; & (5) testimonies of elders. Regional Offices submitted proposals on Determination of ADs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (F) Baseline documents from previous applications (CADCs) are available at the Regional and Provincial Offices of NCIP and usable in the initial documentation, (F) Field personnel are mostly IPs themselves. They are able to provide additional materials as starting point in the documentation. (H) Submitted proposals from the Regions need processing.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS (as Submitted to DBM)		ACTUAL OUTPUTS	DEVIATIONS, FACILITATING (F) & HINDERING (H) FACTORS
		(outside of the 215 with CADTs and those On-Process)	
20	Capacity-Building for Front-liners ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation on the PIPEs Sourcebook for the Regional, Provincial and Community Service Centers (CSC) already started. (The CSCs are the frontliners of NCIP. They are, on a daily basis, in contact with the Indigenous Peoples.) <i>(November to December)</i> • Social Mobilization plan identified & rolled-out <i>(November for Regions 5, 6 & 7, 11, 13)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (F) The frontliners have been eager in the idea of “re-tooling” and acquiring skills beyond their academic backgrounds. All Regional and field personnel of Region 5 have already undergone orientation on PIPEs. • (F) At the Regional launch of PIPEs, strong support of Regional Line Agencies, local CSOs, State Universities and private Colleges and Universities, & IPOs are strong. In Region 6 & 7, University of the Philippines-Visayas (Anthro & Sociology) expressed interest in linking their study on epics and folklores to the ethnographies being pursued by NCIP. • (H) The CD plan is still not put into paper. There is a need to link all the capacities needed by the National, Regional and field personnel into one system and included in the annual budget preparation.

The seven (7) thematic/result areas that need enhancement are the following:

1. Data Management System;
2. Capacity-Development Plan;
3. Findings of the Assessment;
4. Validation of the Assessment;
5. Communication Plan;
6. Advocacy Plan; &
7. Validation of the “CADTeables”.



PIPEs Pre-Inception Meeting with CSOs on May 16, 2017 at the NCIP Conference Room



Crafting of PIPEs Operational Manual at the Cloud 9 Resort, Antipolo City, May 1, 2017



PIPEs Soft Launch with Cabinet Secretary Leoncio B. Evasco, Jr. as Guest Speaker, National Management Conference 2, July 7, 2017 at the New Camelot Hotel, Quezon City

Major Final Output 2 – Ancestral Domain/Land Titling Services

A. Delineation and Titling of Ancestral Domains/Lands

With the passage of R.A No. 8371 otherwise known as the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) is mandated to protect and promote the interest and well-being of the ICCs/IPs with due regard to their beliefs, customs, traditions and institutions.

In support to this mandate Sec. 46 paragraph “a” of IPRA, the Ancestral Domains Office of the NCIP is given the following responsibilities:

- a) Identification, delineation and recognition of ancestral domains/ lands;
- b) Management of ancestral domains/lands in accordance with a master plan
- c) Implementation of the ancestral domains rights of the ICCs/IPs as provided in chapter III of IPRA
- d) Issue upon the free and prior informed consent of the ICCs/IPs concerned, certification prior to the grant of any license, lease or permit for the exploitation of natural resources affecting the interest of the ICCs/IPs of their ancestral domains; and
- e) Assist the ICCs/IPs in protecting the territorial integrity of all ancestral domains



Engr. Padrique and the survey guides set the Trimble GPS instrument during the conduct of perimeter survey on the Ancestral Domain of the Tagakaulo ICCs located in Sta. Maria, Davao Del Sur



Datu Ely Comunos, tribal leader, pointed out the Ancestral Domain Boundary Monument (ADBAM) during the conduct of perimeter survey on the ancestral domain of the Tagakaulo ICCs in Sta. Maria, Davao Del Norte

The NCIP, through the Ancestral Domains Office (ADO) supported by the Regional/Provincial/Community Service Centers, implemented its commitment to issue Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT)/Certificate of Ancestral Land Title (CALT) of the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs). The ADO, through the field offices, processed CADT/CALT applications in accordance with the provisions of the NCIP Administrative Order No. 4, Series of 2012 otherwise known as “The Revised Omnibus Rules on Delineation and Recognition of Ancestral Domains and Lands of 2012”.

For CY 2017, as shown in Table 1, there are eleven (11) Certificate of Ancestral Domains Titles (CADTs) approved by the Commission En Banc (CEB) containing an area of 216,078.8648 hectares with 67,072 individual Right holders. Table 2 shows one (1) approved CALT in Region 11 and Table 3 shows the distribution of the on-going CADT/CALT processes by Region.

Table 1. Distribution of the Approved CADTs for FY 2017

REGION	No. of CADTs	TOTAL AREA (in Hectares)	IP RIGHT HOLDERS (Individuals)
LUZON	3	21,715.3260	1,866
Region 1	1	1,327.6070	766
Region 2	1	2,273.2794	527
Region 4	1	18,114.4396	573
VISAYAS	1	10,578.58	1,050
Region 6&7	1	10,578.58	1,050
MINDANAO	7	183,784.9588	64,156
Region 10	2	53,256.3816	14,383
Region 11	3	116,652.4250	47,097
Region 12	1	1,253.5658	1,454
Region 13	1	12,622.5864	1,222
TOTAL	11	216,078.8648	67,072

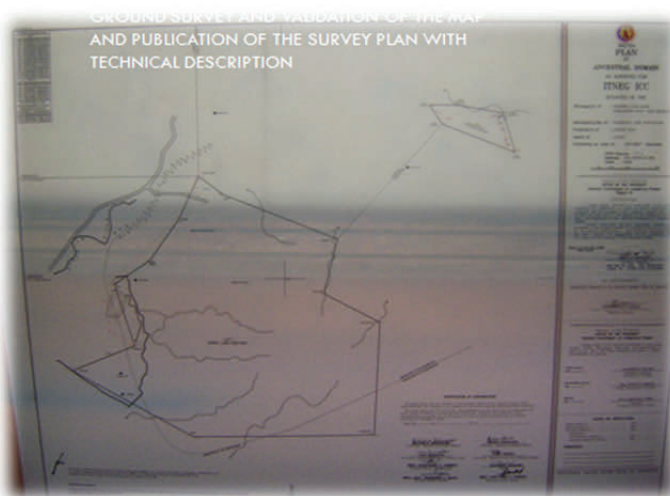
Table 2. Approved CALT for CY 2017

Region	No. of CALT	Total Area in Hectares	IP Rights Holder (Individuals)
<i>Region 11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1.5229</i>	<i>97</i>
TOTAL	1	1.5229	97

Table 3. Distribution by Region of the On-Process CADTs/CALTs as of December 31, 2017

Region	No. of CADTs	Total Area in Hectares	No. of CALTs	Total Area in Hectares
CAR	31	539,117	148	1,304
<i>Region 1</i>	9	109,311	-	-
<i>Region 2</i>	8	87,537	-	-
<i>Region 3</i>	11	236,177	-	-
<i>Region 4</i>	41	937,420	3	78
<i>Region 5</i>	3	6,982	-	-
<i>Region 6/7</i>	22	139,793	-	-

<i>Region 9</i>	23	230,849	-	-
<i>Region 10</i>	55	387,734	7	3,400
<i>Region 11</i>	12	710,203	2	16
<i>Region 12</i>	13	370,092	16	9,303
<i>Region 13</i>	20	551,828	1	1,648
<i>TOTAL</i>	248	4,307,043	177	15,748



The validated ancestral domain map of the Tinguian ICC of Nagbukel, Ilocos Sur showing the two lots are not contiguous with each other



Burayok Creek – traditional land mark of the ancestral domain of the Tinguian ICCs/IPs of Nagbukel, Ilocos Sur

Major Final Output 3 – Human, Economic and Environmental Development and Protection Service

A. Ancestral Domain Management Program

The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA) was created for the recognition of Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and their resources and land rights. It has focused on the social and cultural dimensions of ownership, particularly on ancestral domains/land and resource rights. The main objectives are (1) to allocate and develop these ancestral domains within the framework of IPs' socio-cultural integrity, ecological balance and sustainable development and (2) that an **Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP)** shall be prepared for the utilization, protection and conservation of resources within ancestral domains/lands.

1. Formulated Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP)

The ADSDPP is a holistic, comprehensive and integrated plan that promotes a culture and rights-based approach to development. It reflects the present and future desired conditions of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) and contains the types of programs/projects that they will adopt for the sustainable management and development of their domain and community. The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) is tasked to assist the ICCs/IPs in the preparation of their ADSDPP.

For FY 2017, four (4) ADSDPPs were formulated, bringing to 160 the total number of ADSDPPs formulated as of December 31, 2017. Table 4 shows the distribution of formulated ADSDPPs per year

Table 4. ADSDPPs Formulated as of December 2017

YEAR FORMULATED	NO. OF ADSDPP FORMULATED
2003	23
2004	5
2005	0
2006	3
2007	17
2008	36
2009	16
2010	10
2011	5
2012	5
2013	2
2014	14
2015	34
2016	7
2017	4
TOTAL	160



IP representatives and NCIP staff discussed map for the ADSDPP Formulation of PAMALIHI, MAMACILA, Misamis Oriental

Out of the 4 formulated ADSDPPs, two (2) are carry over from 2016 Continuing Appropriation to wit:

1. Dumagat ADSDPP of Barangays Puray, San Rafael and San Isidro, Rodriguez Rizal, Region IV
2. Erumanen Menuvu ADSDPP of Barangay Renibon and Kimarayag, Cotabato



The two-day workshop on ADSDPP Formulation for the Ati of Sitio Tag-ao, Tamulalod, Dumarao, Capiz, was conducted by the Capiz CSC headed by Ms. Rubie Capada on February 22-23, 2017

The formulation of ADSDPP entails 4 phases and it is seldom that all the phases could be accomplished within the year. Hence, for a year, only two phases are targeted. Below is a matrix showing the accomplishments of ADSDPP formulation.

Table 5. **Implemented 2017 Funded Two (2) Phases of ADSDPP Formulation**

Region	ICCs/IPs	Specific Location/Phases Accomplished
CAR	Kalinga Ifugao	Lubo, Tanudan, Kalinga (Phases 1- 4) Aguinaldo, Ifugao (Phases 1 – 4)
Region I	Kankana-ey Ibaloi	Cervantes, Ilocos Sur (Phases 1 – 2) Kabayasan, San Felipe East, San Nicolas, Pangasinan (Phases 3 – 4)
Region II	Ivatan Agta Agta Agta Isinai	Uyugan, Batanes (Phases 1 – 2) San Mariano, Isabel (Phases 1 – 2) Dinapigue, Isabel (Phase 1 – 3) Sta. Margarita, Baggao, Cagayan (Phases 3 & 4) Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya (Phases 3 – 4)
Region IV	Mangyan	Calamintao, Sta. Cruz, Occidental Mindoro (Phases 1 – 2)
Region V	Agta/Agta- Tabangnon	Iriga, Camarines Sur (Phases 3 – 4)
Region VI/VII	Ati	So. Tag-ao, Brgy. Tamulalod, Dumarao, Capiz (Phases 2-3)
Region IX	Subanen	Labuan, Patalon & Limpapa, Zamboanga City (Phases 1 – 2)
Region X	Higaunon	PAMALIHI, MAMACILA, BALATUKAN, Misamis Oriental (Phases 2 – 3)
Region XI	Manguangan	New Corella, Davao del Norte (Phases 1 – 4)
Region XII	Manovu Dulangan	Senator Ninoy Aquino, Sultan Kudarat (Phases 1 – 4)
Region XIII	Mamanwa	Dinarawan, San Pablo, Jabonga, Agusan del Norte (Phases 2 – 4)

B. Culturally Responsive Socio-Economic Program

The program provides for policy support and extension of assistance to ICCs/IPs through funding under the MOOE of the Commission apart from coordination with pertinent government agencies especially charged with implementation of various socio-economic services, policies and programs affecting the ICCs/IPs to ensure that the ICCs/IPs are directly benefited.

For FY 2017, a total of One Hundred Five (105) Socio-Economic PAPs under the Operational Cost Structure were implemented by the Central Office and Regional Offices. Distribution is shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Number of Various Socio-Economic PAPs implemented by the Central Office and Regional Offices

Region	Agro-Technology Development (ATD)	Social Enterprise/ Employment Development (SEED)	Disaster Management Program	Support Traditional Cooperative Value System	IP Basic Sector	Ancestral Domain Ecosystem Program
CO		2	4	1	1	
CAR	2	5				8
I	2	4		2		1
II	1	3			1	2
III	2		1		1	
IV	3	1				
V	2	1	1		2	2
VI/VII	2	1				
IX	5	1				4
X	1					4
XI	2	2	2	2	2	2
XII		4	4	1	1	4
XIII	1	2	1	1	1	
TOTAL	23	26	13	7	9	27



Culmination, project turn-over and awarding of certificates for IP women and youth who graduated from the component skills training in Tabik Weaving and Albong Making in Danleg, Tampakan, South Cotabato

Through the Centrally Managed Items (CMIs) of the Office on Socio-Economic Services and Special Concerns (OSESSC), the following Projects funded under the Support to Operations Cost Structure were implemented in 2017:

1. Trainers' Training on Disaster Preparedness and Management Program (DPMP): Phase II

DPMP training is aimed at Strengthening the Traditional Leaders' Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP) on Disaster, Inclusive of the Contemporary National Disaster Risk, Reduction and Management (NDRRM) Approach.

The Training, with a cost of P 738,043.104, was participated by the Selected Pool of Regional DPMP Focal Persons and Tribal Leaders in Ancestral Domains (ADs) last July 24-28, 2017 at the Asian Institute of Management (Igorot Lodge), Camp John, Baguio City.

This 2nd phase of the activity entails the inclusion of the Indigenous Peoples' Leadership and Traditional Skills in the contexts of Mitigation, Risk Reduction and Preparation related to Disaster.

The Main objective of the activity is to come-up with a pool of NCIP-DPMP Trained Leaders capable of sustaining the Program for and with the IPs and ICCs.



Participants to the Trainer's Training on Disaster Preparedness and Management at Igorot Lodge, Camp John Hay, Baguio City, July 24-28, 2017

2. Assistance to Displaced IPs/ICCs

The Philippines is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. Its geography and location make it vulnerable to natural hazards and man-made calamities. There is a need to allocate more resources and buffer funds to be able to immediately respond to emergencies and provide financial assistance to victims to let them feel their importance in the society and encourage them to rebuild their lives. The IPs who were victims of calamities were given assistance as shown in the following matrix.

Name of Project Implemented	Location	Project Cost	Beneficiaries	Remarks
Assistance to IPs/ICCs in Armed Conflict	Brgy. Ned, Lake Sebu	P43,000.00	100 IP Households	Distributed Food Supplies to IPs/ICCs affected by armed conflict
Provision of Assistance to Displaced IPs during Calamity	Camarines Sur and Camarines Norte	P200,000.00	336 IP Individuals	Provision of Home Repair Materials, Water Containers and emergency Preparedness Kits
Support to internally displaced persons	Liang, Surigao del Sur, Caraga Region	P150,000.00	325 Families (Manobo)	Conduct of Profiling and Provision of basic services to the affected IP Families (goods, medicine, etc.)

3. Livelihood Assistance

Assistance is extended to those who are engaged in some form of sustainable activities in pursuit of their economic development. The provision of small local development funds managed directly by Indigenous Communities and associated with appropriate capacity building support will enhance local ownership of the activities undertaken.

Hereunder are the livelihood projects that were implemented by the IPs themselves.

Table 8. **Livelihood Assistance**

Name of Project Implemented	Location	Project Cost	Beneficiaries	Remarks
Seaweed and Marine buy and sell	Simariki, Zamboanga City	P200,000.00	85 IP Families	Seed Capital to start a business

Gong Making Project for IP Detainees	Baguio City Jail	P200,000.00	20 male detainees	Start-up livelihood activities that can help the families of the IP prisoners
Provision of additional seed capital (Trading Store)	Lower Mainit, Malungon, Sarangani	P150,000.00	100 IPs	Provision of seed Capital to those currently engaged into business for expansion

4. Capacity Building

Capability building interventions are being provided to equip the IPs the necessary skills so that they can engage in a more viable economic activity thereby increasing their income. Table 9 shows an example on this program

Table 9. **Capability Building**

Name of Project Implemented	Location	Activity Cost	Estimated Beneficiaries	Remarks
Assistance to Sama-Bajau	Poro and Catbangan, City of San Fernando, La Union	P69,000.00	23 IP Families	Profiling, Organizing the Badjau as an IPO and Livelihood support Program being Prepared

C. IP Education and Advocacy Program

The administration of scholarship programs and other educational rights intended for the Indigenous Peoples is one of the primary mandated programs of the Commission. As such, the IP Education and Advocacy Program is one of the priority development interventions of the Commission.

Said program is available to members of the ICCs/IPs enrolled in elementary, high school, vocational, college, as well as graduate and post graduate. The IP EAP was conceptualized to provide assistance to ICCs/IPs who wish to pursue appropriate education and provide opportunities to enroll in courses responsive to the actual needs of ICCs/IPs as well as develop functional leaders in their communities.

The IP Education and Advocacy Program has three (3) component sub-programs:

1. Educational Assistance Program
2. Merit-based Scholarship Program
3. Support and Advocacy Program

Based on the 2017 General Appropriations Act (GAA), IP Education and Advocacy Program is with the highest fund allocation.

For CY 2017, the total fund allocated for the program is **One Hundred Thirty-Three Million Nine Hundred Ten Thousand (Php130,526,000)**. Said fund covers the aforementioned three (3) categories namely: Educational Assistance Program, Merit-based Scholarship Program and the Support and Advocacy Activities. It also includes a fund of P8,240,000 for the PAMANA Study Grant for Regions 10, 11 and 13, the regions identified with IP conflict areas.

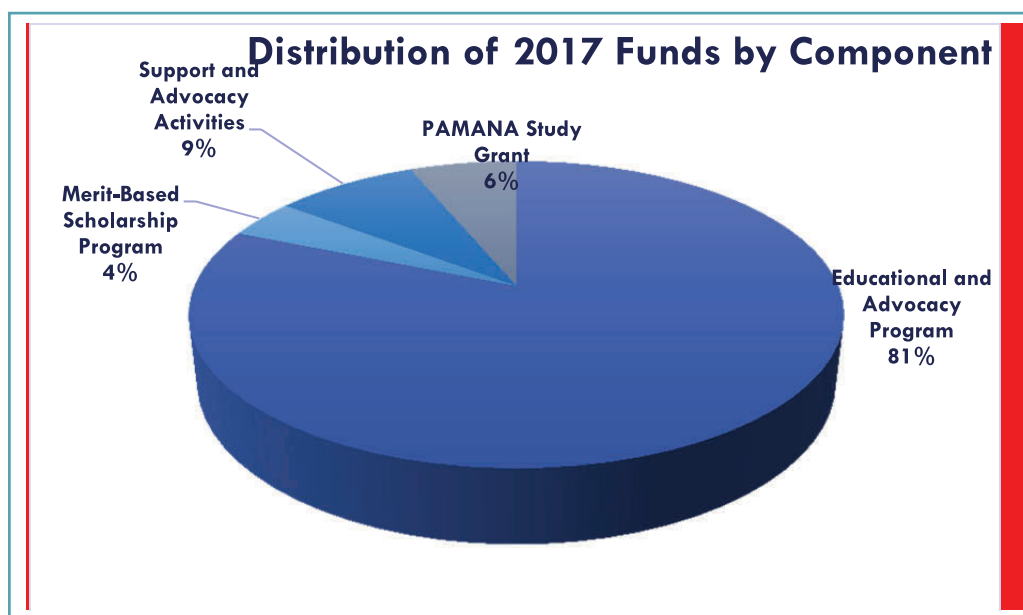


Figure 1. As gleaned in the graph, the Educational Assistance Program has the highest percentage of 81% in terms of funds, followed by the Support and Advocacy Activities with 9%; PAMANA Study Grant of 6% and Merit-Based Scholarship Program with 4%.

1. Educational Assistance Program (EAP)

For FY 2017, covering SY 2017-2018, a total of 7,411 grantees benefited from the regular Educational Assistance Program (EAP). Of the total number of grantees, 4,985 are College students, 1,526 are High School, and 630 are Elementary. See Tables below for the distribution of grantees.

a. IP Children (Elementary and High School)

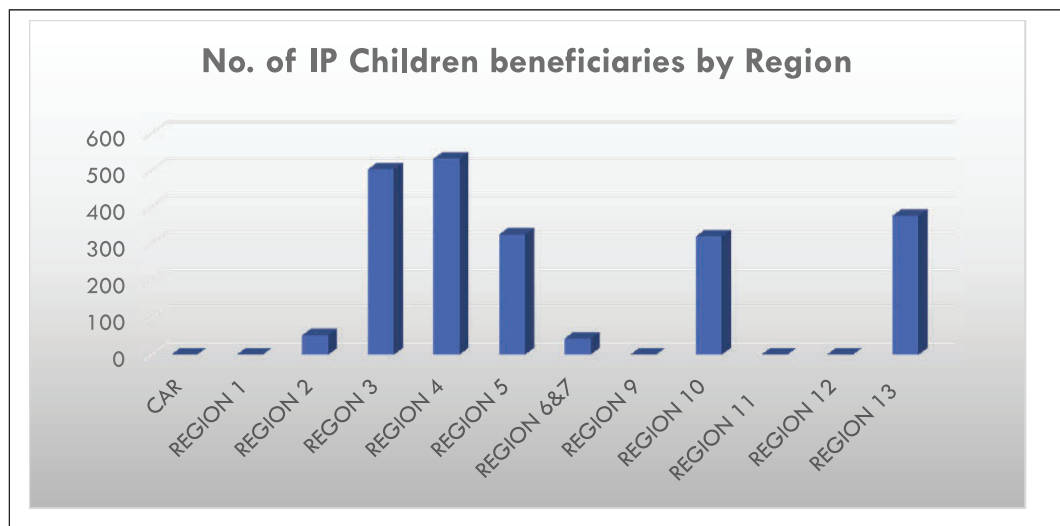


Figure 2. Shows the distribution of IP Children beneficiaries. CAR, Regions I, IX, XI and XII have no children beneficiaries as they gave priority to tertiary level. The financial assistance for basic education is provided to the most vulnerable IP groups in Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6&7, 10 and Region 13.

b. IP Youth (College)



EAP Grantees of Ifugao after their graduation (SY 2016-2017).
(Photo credits to NCIP-CAR)



Ms. Daisy Tayaban, EAP Grantee, graduated cum laude at Ifugao State University (Photo credits to NCIP-CAR)

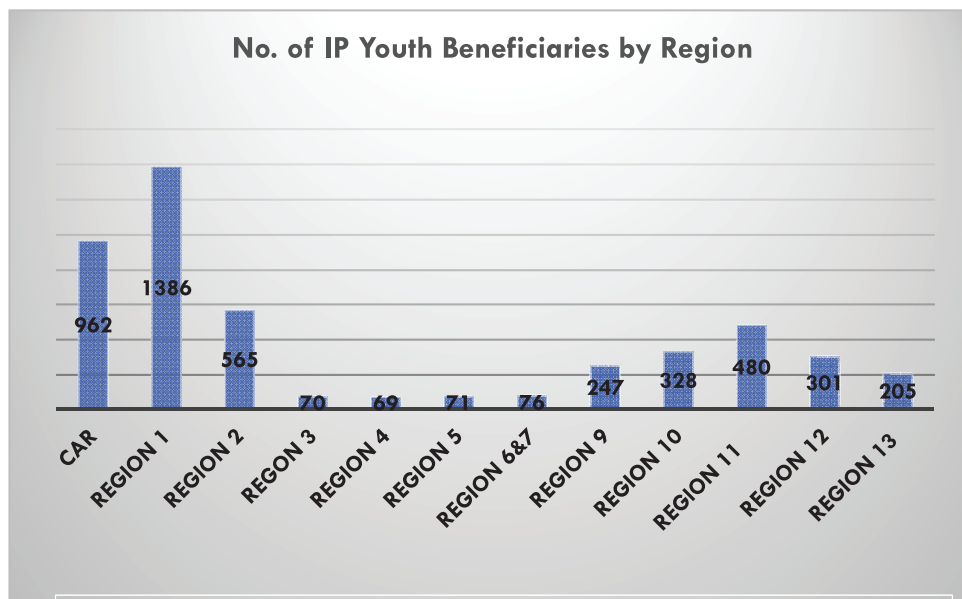


Figure 3 Shows the distribution of IP youth or college beneficiaries. Region 1 has the highest number of beneficiaries and Region 3 has the least number of college beneficiaries.

2. Merit-Based Scholarship (MBS)

Merit-based Scholarship is awarded to college students who are poor but deserving of such assistance. Table 10 shows the distribution of beneficiaries per region.

REGION	Funds Allocated	No. of Beneficiaries
CAR	0	0
REGION 1	300,000.00	6
REGION 2	750,000.00	15
REGON 3	350,000.00	7
REGION 4	500,000.00	10
REGION 5	250,000.00	5
REGION 6&7	362,500.00	7
REGION 9	350,000.00	7
REGION 10	350,000.00	7
REGION 11	700,000.00	14
REGION 12	750,000.00	15
REGION 13	650,000.00	13
TOTAL	5,312,500.00	106

Table 10 shows the distribution of funds vis-à-vis number of Awardees. Since Region 2 and Region 12 has the most funds allocated, they likewise have the most number of Awardees.

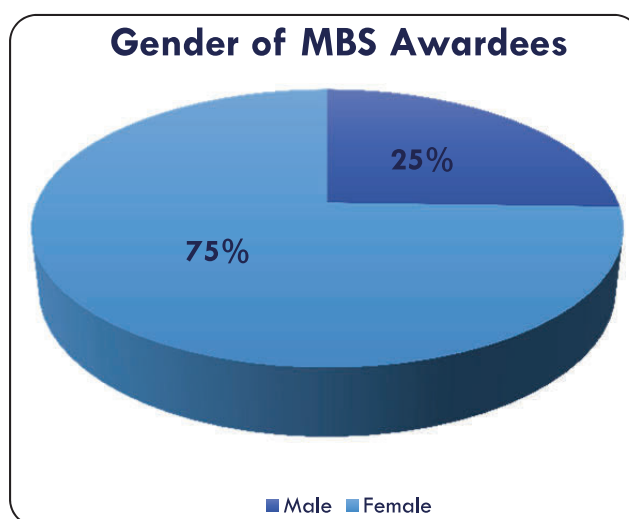


Figure 4 Shows the distribution of grantees by gender. It reveals that the males are outnumbered by the females. The trending remains the same up to the present. The males give more focus and time in looking for a source of living even at younger ages

3. Support and Advocacy

This is a complementary sub-program that responds to the needs of the IP children and youth with the following projects and activities:

a. Assistance to Community Schools

The objective of the project is to assist in the provision of needs indispensable for the operations of IP Community Schools, whether formal, pre-school, and non-formal, alternative learning systems or Schools of Living Traditions.

For 2017, provision of school supplies and materials were given to IP pupils in Regions II, VI&VII, X, and XI with a total beneficiary of 14,530 as shown below.

Table 11. Assistance to Community Schools

Region	PAPs	Project Cost	No. of IP Beneficiaries
2	Assistance to IP Schools (5 areas) -Basco, Mahata & Uyugan, Batanes -San Guillermo, Isabela, Lasam -Gonzaga, Sta. Teresita, Allacapan, Cagayan -Alfonso Castaneda, Nueva Vizcaya -Dupax Del Norte, Nueva Vizcaya	610,000	490
6&7	Assistance to IP Schools -So. Agdalusan, Brgy. Jayubo, Lambunao, Iloilo	105,000	30

10	Assistance to IP Schools -Regionwide	1,077,000	4,224
11	Support to IP Community Schools (Tabang Paeskwela sa Tribu) 5 Elementary Schools in GIDA (AD) -1 per province	250,000	9,786
	Total	2,042,000	14,530

b. Support to LET and Other Professional Board Examination Review

Preference is given to IP teacher graduates in this essential project and priority is given to graduates of EAP based on A.O. No. 5, series of 2012, section 5 (a) 1-6. The Table below shows the number of beneficiaries who received financial assistance through this project.

Table 12. LET and Other Professional Board Examination Review

Region	No. of Reviewees	No. of Board Passers	Project Cost	Remarks
1	56 I.N. =15 I.S= 22 L.U =10 PANG.=9	35 (62.5%) 6 17 9 3	290,000	From the 56 IP beneficiaries, 35 or 62.5% passed the board exams. 31 passed the LET, 2 BS. Criminology, 1 Agricultural Engineering and 1 BSN
6&7	24		300,000	Completed. Awaiting results of the board exams
10	30	(16) 67%	500,000	From the 30 IP beneficiaries, 24 took the board exam and 16 passed. 8 reviewees did not pass and the other 6 beneficiaries will take the board exam in 2018
11	5	6 (100%)	61,000	
12	48	14 (56%)	100,000	From the 48 IP

Region	No. of Reviewees	No. of Board Passers	Project Cost	Remarks
				beneficiaries, 14 passed the board exam
TOTAL	163	55 (33%)	1,251,000	

From the 163 IP beneficiaries, 128 or 78% took the exams. The other beneficiaries are scheduled to take the board exams in 2018. Of the 128 IP beneficiaries who took the exams, 71 or 55% successfully passed.

Aside from the programmed funds of Regions 1, 6&7, 10 and 12, funds were sub-allotted to provide financial support to different IP groups of Regions II, III, V, VI & VI, XI, XII and XIII. About 289 reviewees were accorded financial assistance to support their review fees, materials, boarding and transportation of which 114 beneficiaries passed. Other beneficiaries will still take the examination on March 2018.

Table 13.

Region	No. of Reviewees	No. of Board Passers	Project Cost	Remarks
3	11	7 (70%)	100,000	From the 24 IP beneficiaries 17 took board exams and 100% passed. The remaining 7 reviewees are still reviewing and will take the exam in 2018
5	17	10 (59%)	200,000	From the 17 reviewees, 10 passed the board examinations given on September 2017.
6&7	10		150,000	
9	12	6 (50%)	100,000	The 12 board takers took the LET and 6 passed
11	12	-	150,000	The reviewees will take their examination on March 2018
12	23	-	330,000	The reviewees will take their examination on March 2018
13	17	3 (20%)	100,000	2 passed LET and 1 BS Midwifery
TOTAL	102	26 (25%)	1,130,000	

c. Culturally Adaptive Basic Education and Health - Integrating Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (CABEH-IKSP) Project

CABEH-IKSP is a project designed to retool teachers/educators, health providers together with the NCIP field education and health staff assigned in CADT/CADTeable areas. The main purpose of the project is to equip these practitioners on cultural awareness/sensitivity and competency tools and applications including the gathering of IKSP materials through Ethnographic Participatory Research (EPaR). The project aims to train teachers/administrators; NCIP staff and community members in CADT or CADT able areas within (6) six months.

Its goal is to advance the rights of IP learners in relevant basic education and health to be integrated in the curriculum as mandated by DepEd Order No. 62, s. 2011 and as provided by the IPRA.

The project is implemented by stages:

1. Preliminary activities- covers consultation with community leaders, officials, and other concerned stakeholders; presentation of the purpose of the project; agree on institutional arrangements; agree on the participants and the roles of the NCIP, LPU, and DepEd participants. It also includes data gathering of the profiles of schools within the ancestral domain.

2. Phase 1 is on Cultural awareness and competence seminar – the activity is a

combination of lecture and workshop; self-assessment and creative visioning. The objective is for the participants to reflect on the meaning of cultural awareness and sensitivity in the context of teaching and incorporate one or more culturally sound practices upon return to their teaching workplace.

3. Phase 2 is Generating IKSP through Ethnographic Participatory Action Research (EPaR) - a combination of lecture and workshop and field work or community immersion. The objectives are to equip participants with the EPaR as an approach to maximize participation of IPs in the generation, application, and dissemination of their IKSP and to strengthen the relationship of the teachers and community through participatory research.

4. Phase 3 is Conference Sharing on CABEH-IKSP Experience. This reflects the culmination of the project where sharing of experiences and outputs on CABEH-IKSP are represented.

On May 6-10, 2017, the Conference Sharing was conducted at Madison Hotel 101 along Aurora Boulevard, Quezon City. There were 91 participants composed of 38 (42%) DepEd teachers and administrators; 16 (18%) community elders; 23 (25%) NCIP officials and technical personnel; 11 (12%) facilitators and documenters from the Lyceum of the Philippines; and 3 (3%) participating guests from the Senate and DepEd IP Education Office.

Nineteen (19) research articles were presented by representatives of all the 3 clusters with the presence of their community elders. The research articles showcased three themes: (1) the practices among the indigenous folks specifically on their hunting, fishing, cooking, and food production; (2) IP knowledge of medicinal plants and other food sources from plants and animals; (3) IP traditional practices on unity on cooperation; Preservation of language through cultural practices and dances featuring their culture.

Table 14. List of IKSPs documented through the project: CABEH-IKSP- Batch 3

No.	Title	Ethnic Group
1	Kapanatos No Ibatan (The Traditional Coconut Crab “Tatos” Hunting Process of Ibatan)	Ibatan
2	Dapat Pakanguren Tama Yang Alagaen Ya Kultura Lamung Aeta Ya Mag-ind Sapgrimdio Lang Pangkap Napara Santung Madakep Ya Manuk Dikut (Preserving and Enriching Indigenous Culture of the Ayta Mag-Indi Through their practices of catching wild chicken (Labuto))	Aeta
3	Magbetek Ti Iget (Catching Eel) Agta-Dumagat tribe	Agta-Dumagat
	Pamumuay: Mahyang Paraan ung Kaaytan Ung Mag bakun Ha Pagkatanda Ung Halitang Magbukun Ung Aw Anak Ka Ayta Ha Lugal Ung Kanawan (Bee Keeping): A Means of Restoration of Magbukun Language Among Ayta Learners	Ayta
4	Pangyadyawu: Pamaraanang Hinlagi Ung Pangyadyakup Laman-Awag Ngan Ung Ayta-Magbukun (Pangyadyawu: traditional Way of Fishing of Ayta)	Ayta-Magbukun
5	Pamimilmin Pamana Manok sa Malipan-aw Batiawan (Preserving the Use of Bow and Arrow for Bird Hunting of Ayta Mag-indi)	Ayta-Magindi
6	Panakmamadul: panagkekesa na Pinagbibinnadang Dana Yapayao (Makeshift Irrigation System: The Yapayao’s Way of Showcasing Unity and Harmony)	Yapayao
7	Salong: Sulo Kan Mga Agta Tabangnon (Pili Resin: Source of Fire of Agta-Tabangnon)	Agta-Tabangnon
8	Tanom Ka Uwas: Mabenepisyosa Ggta (Uwas tree: The Benignant Tree of Agta)	Agta
9	Cadang: Dennaw a Gannud U Usan Nu Ngam’min a Calinga (Cadang: Its Indigenous Uses to the Calinga)	Calinga
10	Pandapog: Pantapal, Pampainum, Pambulong sa mga Hilang (Indigenous Leaves used as Herbal Medicine)	Agta-Tabangnon
11	Agta, Bukid Isarog Sagkod Argo: An Suanoy na Eksperyensya Kan Pagkabuhay (The Agta, Mt. Isarog and Argo: A Historical Experience of Survival)	Agta

No.	Title	Ethnic Group
12	Angat Sagkod Oportunidad sa Paghagot sa Abaka Konda Mga Agta Sagkod Agta-Tabangnon (Challenges and Opportunities in Abaca Fiber Production among the Agta and Agta-Tabangnon Communities)	Agta/Agta-Tabangnon
13	Pagpapahalaga Boy Pagpapalake Nin Kultura Nin Ayta Hambali (Ayta Man-ansi) Ha Pamamagitan Nin Pamumuho (Sustaining and Enriching Indigenous Culture of Ayta Hambali (Ayta Mag-antsi) through Gathering Banana Blossom)	Ayta Mag-antsi
14	Pangalap Poso Amokaw Ha Kabakilan, Baladbad, Patal Nin Maguisguis, Botolan, Zambales, Pilipinas (Gathering Amukaw (Banana) Blossom in the Mountains of Maguisguis, Botolan, Zambales, Philippines)	Aeta
15	Babil-Babil: Sala na Iwak sit Buyasyas, Sante Fe, Nueva Vizcaya (Babil-balil: Dancing Practices of Iwak of Buyasyas, Sta. Fe, Nueva Vizcaya)	Iwak
16	Tagem Nu Bugkalot nu Gamak to Upoven, Ganao, Dupax del Sur	Bugkalot
17	Bauang: Naile Mu Tribu Nu Calinga (Traditional Dance of Calinga Tribe)	Calinga
18	Panaluhdaluh: Pangapyan Di Isinaya Darit Daluhdaluh (An Isinay Culture in making Delicacy)	Isinay
19	Sinablu: A Malaueg's Special and Native Delicacy	Malaueg



Photo taken during the conduct of Conference Sharing on CABEH-IIKSP Experience on May 6-10, 2017 at the Madison Hotel, along Aurora Boulevard, Quezon City. Senator Nancy Binay, Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Cultural Communities was the Keynote Speaker

D. IP Culture Program

A mechanism of assisting the Indigenous Cultural Communities to preserve their cultural and historical heritage and at the same time evoking public awareness and respect for the IPs and their rights is the extension of support to them in the practice of their rituals and ceremonies whenever these are necessarily held. The performance of cultural manifestations as in rites, songs, dances, chants, and games, and the presentation of their native life ways, literature and arts, fabric and architectural designs, artifacts and instruments, in their original versions or in a manner in which they have been held through the years, without romanticism or simply aesthetic motivation, is essential to the IPs' authentic flow of life and inherent world views at work. Stereotyping, false representation, and commercialization of indigenous cultures are current fads that must be reckoned with and corrected. In here, time is of the essence.

For this program, a total fund of PhP 5,912,000 was allocated to the Central Office and Regional Offices. To augment the funds of the Regional offices, an amount of P50,000 per region was sub-allotted from the centrally-managed item portion of IP Culture Program. Table 1 shows the PAPs implemented by region for the year. The table further shows that all PAPs programmed for 2017 were fully implemented.

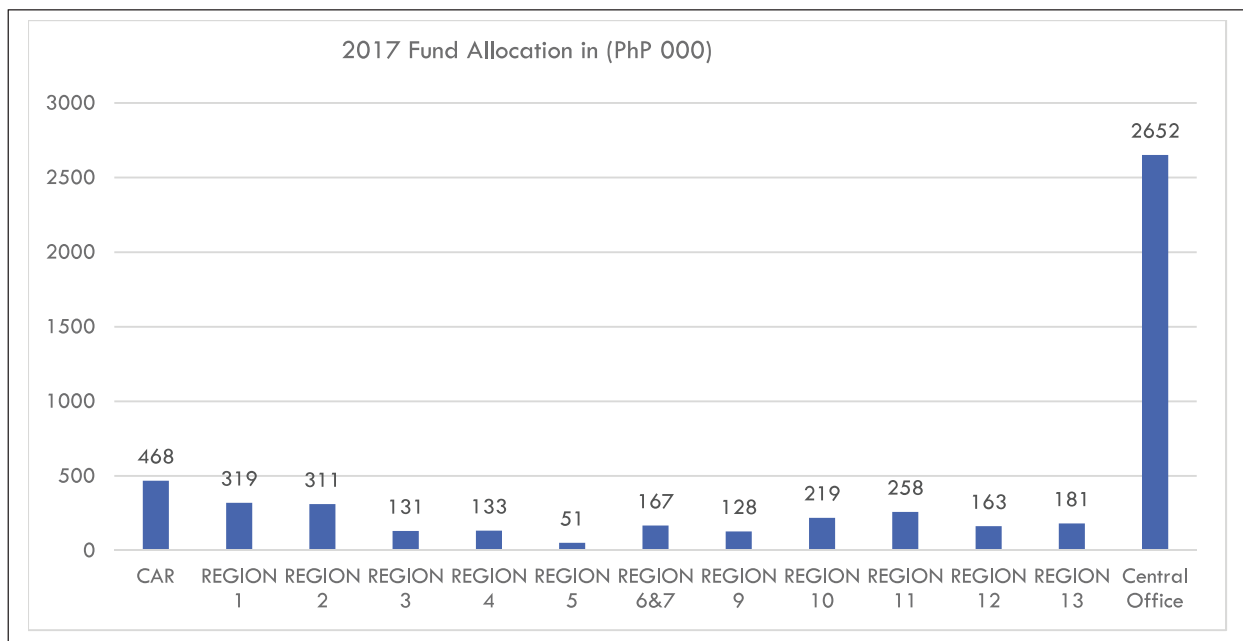


Figure 5 shows the distribution of funds allocated per region. It is glaring that funds lodged in the Central Office has the biggest allocation. In the distribution of regional allocation, CAR has the most and Region 5 the least.

For FY 2017, the following activities were implemented under the program. The matrix below indicates the detailed PAPs implemented in the Regional Offices.

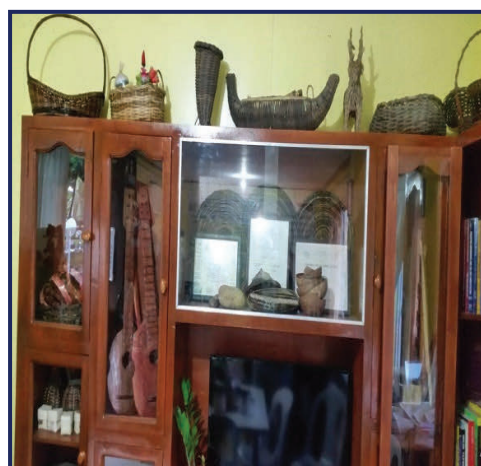
1. Support to IP Cultural Festivals

Table 15. IP Cultural Festivals Supported

Region	Project Title/Location	Cost (P)	% of Accomplishment	Remarks/Status
CAR	IP Month Celebration	468,000	100	770 IPs benefitted
I	IP Summit <i>Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur and Pangasinan</i>	319,000	100	751 IPs benefitted
2	IP Month Celebration <i>Regionwide</i>	111,000	100	
	Support to Tribu celebration <i>Cauayan City, Isabela</i>	100,000	100	
	Support to Amungan Festival <i>Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya</i>	100,000	100	1200 IPs benefitted
3	Central Luzon Indigenous peoples Textile & Weaving Traditions Exhibitions <i>San Fernando, Pampanga</i>	131,000	100	
4	Provincial IP youth Summit <i>Occidental Mindoro</i>	133,000	100	144 IPs benefitted
5	Support to IP Celebration and Festivals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coron Festival 2017 of the Municipality of Tiwi, Albay • Baao “Kamuy-an” IP Day Celebration • Buhi “Agta” Day Celebration • Jose Panganiban “Nagkasupege-supege de Manide” Celebration • Ocampo IP Day Celebration • Iriga City “PANAsikatan” IP Day Celebration • Iriga City Tinagba Festival • Labo “Busig-On” Festival 		100	32 IPs participated
6&7	Support to IP Culture <i>Iloilo</i>	167,000	100	

Region	Project Title/Location	Cost (P)	% of Accomplishment	Remarks/Status
	Support to Ip Culture <i>Ati Village, Boracay Island, Malay, Aklan</i>	50,000	100	
9	Support to Cultural Festival <i>Kumalarang, Zamboanga del Sur</i>	68,000	100	
10	Support to Pasungko Festival <i>Misamis Ocidental</i>	219,000	100	80 (male = 60 and female = 20)
11	Support to IP Month Celebration (Adopt a Tree Activity)- <i>5 selected ADs</i>	100,000	100	1,165 volunteers participated
	Support to tribal Attire Making of Mansaka ICCs <i>Bukal, Nabunturan, ComVal</i>	50,000	100	
	Glossary of Commonly Used terminologies and Phrases of the Ara, Ata-Manobo and Matigsalog Tribes (Phase 1) <i>Davao City and Davao del Norte</i>	108,000	100	
12	Support to IP Community festival <i>Regionwide</i>	163,000	100	20 IP Community festivals supported
13	Support to IPRA Week celebration <i>Surigao City</i>	181,000	100	200 IP Leaders benefitted

2. Establishment/Maintenance of Mini-Museum and Library



NCIP Region V allocated Php 51,000.00 for the maintenance of the above project. (Photos credit to NCIP-Region V)

E. Indigenous Health Program and Services

The IP Health Program and Services under MFO 3 - Human, Economic, and Environmental Development and Protection Services) is based on the recognition and promotion of all the rights of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) to government's basic services as provided in the Republic Act No. 8371 known as The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997. It is in harmony with the Universal Health Care (UHC)/Kalusugan Pangkalahatan (KP) (AO 2010-0036) that addresses inequities in health outcomes ensuring that all Filipinos have equitable access to health care, with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007 (UNDRIP) that states that

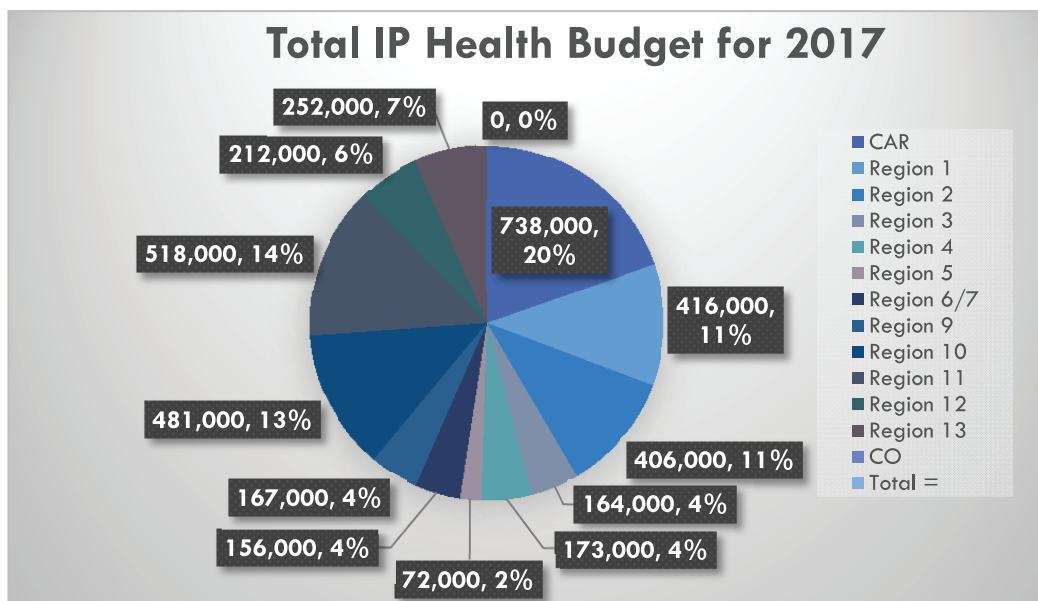
Indigenous Peoples have the right to improvement of their economic and social conditions without discrimination, develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development, right to traditional medicines, maintain their health practices, conserve their vital medicinal resources and access health and social services without discrimination, enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and cultural expressions and intellectual property over them and with NCIP's Organizational Performance Indicator Framework (OPIF) towards the Sustainable Development Goals of Alleviating Poverty as well as Promoting Good Health and Well-being.



Region VI/VII Medical Team conducts medical mission in the island of Camiguin



FY 2017 Budget for Indigenous Peoples Health Program and Services



1. Support to DOH-NCIP-DILG Joint Memorandum Circular 2013-01, its Approved Strategic Plan and Culture Sensitivity Orientation

The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), the Department of Health (DOH) and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) forged the Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-01 entitled “Guidelines on the Delivery of Basic Health Services for Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples” to set the policy addressing the access, utilization, coverage and equity issues in the provision of health care services to ICCs/IPs. The Strategic Plan developed for this JMC on IP Health requires culture sensitivity making this plan supportive, friendly, acceptable and responsive to the needs and problems of ICCs/IPs and fully participated by them. For

sustainability of IP Health engagement, an blueprint for such need to be in place; hence, the formulation of Ancestral Domain Investment Plan for Health (ADIPH) and its incorporation to the Provincial/City/Municipal Investment Plan for Health (PIPH/CIPH/MIPH).

The primary objectives for the initiative and the corresponding activities under it are to ensure achievement of better health outcomes, sustained health financing and responsive health system for the ICCs/IPs.

Hereunder are some of the related activities implemented in FY 2017:

Table 16. Roll out of JMC 2013-01, its Strategic Plan and the Culture Sensitivity Orientation

Region 4	Roll out of Culture Sensitivity Sessions for Health Workers and Providers in Puerto Princesa, Palawan. This was participated by 26 health workers/providers (8 males and 18 females) of Palawan LGU, DOH, DILG and NCIP who are catering to IP Communities of Palawan. Each agency reported on its culture sensitive plan of service delivery for the ICCs/IPs of Palawan.
Region 11	Series of Culture – sensitivity orientation with advocacy on JMC implementation were conducted to the different partner agencies and academic institutions namely DOH,DSWD, Local Civil Registrar’s Office and Stella Maris Academy

Table 17. Ancestral Domain Investment Plan for Health (ADIPH) Formulation

Region	Activities Implemented
Region 1	Orientation on the Formulation of ADIPH was conducted on April 26-28, 2017 at Sea and Sky Hotel and Restaurants, San Fernando, La Union. There were 48 out of 49 targeted beneficiaries consists of MHOs/MPDOs od AD areas of Region 1, IPMRs at Municipal level, CDOs, POs and medical staff. Implementation was very satisfactory, well-coordinated, with positive response and strong positive convergence
Region 2	Capacity building on ADIPH Formulation was conducted benefiting 91 Agtas of which 49 were men and 42 were women
Region 11	Support to IP MNCHN provided include support to ADIPH related activities
Region 12	Completion of ADIPH Formulation in Surallah, South Cotabato with packaging of ADIPH book completed incurring a total cost of P106,000.00
Region 13	ADIPH was formulated in Dinarawan, Jabonga, Agusan Del Norte with project cost of P 252,000.00. During the formulation, important data such as the following were gathered: 66% Philhealth Beneficiaries - 31.2% have no marriage certificate - 57.44% are 4Ps beneficiaries - Uses IKSPs - Experience and felt discriminated - Uses traditional medicine - No. Of children: 1 - least, 12 – most - 23 mothers experienced abortion - 83 women use methods of FP - 52 individuals are smoker - 58 individuals are alcohol drinker - Half of the HH have no sanitary toilet



Photos taken during the training on social marketing and validation of ADIPH (Photos credit to NCIP-Region XIII)

Table 18. DOH-NCIP-DILG JMC 2013-01 Implementation Assessment/M&E/ Strategic Planning

Central Office	The Health Development Division conducted four (4) regional (Regions 1,2,3 and 9) M & E using of the savings from 2016 IP health fund.
Region 3	Implementation Assessment and Strategic Planning was done resulting to strengthened partnership not only among the three agencies concerned -DOH, NCIP and DILG but also among the health staff from different provinces in the region. New plans and commitments were given by our partners and staff which could improve the health service delivery to our IPs.

2. Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

It is imperative to develop health promotion and disease prevention strategies and materials that are culturally appropriate for the ICCs/IPs to become aware of their health and learn how to take care of their own health.

The main objective for this highly demanded project category is to develop and customize culturally appropriate health promotion materials/demonstrations for ICCs/IPs and the quality assurance system through IEC in forms and languages understood by them, outreach programs that will bridge the gaps of health services offered and delivered feeding program reiterating the importance of nutrition.

Substantial accomplishments, despite of meager funds for the program, are reflected in the succeeding matrices.

Table 19. Medical and Dental Mission and medical support to IPs in all forms especially during health emergencies

Central Office	The Health Development Division assisted a total of 700 walk in patients seen at the office, during Indigenous Peoples Conferences and during the 20 th anniversary of IPRA. All the walk in clients were also given brief Information Education Campaign on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention focusing on the reason they sought consultation.																									
Region 3	Emergency Medical and Financial Assistance project of NCIP Region 3 was able to assist 135 IP patients (M=51 F=84). Assistance provided included medical consultations and providing proper managements and referrals if warranted, financial assistance, medical certificates issuances, communications and coordination to other health facilities/agencies and visitations of IP patients in the hospitals. Profiling of IP clients were also included. NCIP employees were also catered and basic health information of Region 3 NCIP employees (including those at the provinces) were gathered with anthropometric measurements, BP monitoring and initial blood chemistry creating health record of employees.																									
Region 5	A total of 3,039 walk-in IP patients were given dental and medical assistance or treatment at the office clinic, 40 patients were referred to hospitals and other medical facilities. NCIP-V medical personnel in the Community Service Centers likewise conducted Health sessions on health and deworming of IP children.																									
Region6/7	During the first quarter, NCIP Region 6/7 medical assistance was able to benefit 105 IPs from Cebu. Capiz, Iloilo, Guimaras, Bohol, Negros Oriental, Negros Occidental, Aklan and Antique in the first quarter.It was during this time that there was an incidence of water contamination among 21 Badjao kids in Bohol increasing the medical assistance provided. On the second to third quarter of 2017, NCIP Region 6/7 assisted 127 IPs (Children=44 M=26 , F=18 ; Youth=15 M=6 F=9 Adult= 66 M=21 , F=35 ; Older persons= 2 M=1 F=1)																									
Region 11	Medical Assistance for Walk-in Clients project of Region 11 benefitted total of 268 IPs distributed in all provinces of Davao Region.																									
CAR	Medical mission in barangay Ud-udiao, Sallapadan, Abra (P246,000). The activity was moved from December 11, 2017 to January 22, 2018 due to insurgency problems in the area. Beneficiaries are the ICCs residing in the area. <table><tr><td>Age Group</td><td>Female</td><td>Male</td><td>Ethno. grp.</td><td>PWD</td></tr><tr><td>Children</td><td>14</td><td>18</td><td>Masadiit</td><td>none</td></tr><tr><td>Youth</td><td>10</td><td>2</td><td>-do-</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Adult</td><td>20</td><td>8</td><td>-do-</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Older Persons</td><td>18</td><td>10</td><td>-do-</td><td></td></tr></table> Medical Mission in Tinoc (P246,000) was fully implemented. Beneficiaries are the ICCs residing within the AD of Tinoc. provision of medical equipment Beneficiaries-- 13 RHU	Age Group	Female	Male	Ethno. grp.	PWD	Children	14	18	Masadiit	none	Youth	10	2	-do-		Adult	20	8	-do-		Older Persons	18	10	-do-	
Age Group	Female	Male	Ethno. grp.	PWD																						
Children	14	18	Masadiit	none																						
Youth	10	2	-do-																							
Adult	20	8	-do-																							
Older Persons	18	10	-do-																							

	<p>Medical Mission in Kalinga (P246,000) is fully implemented. Beneficiaries are the ICC of Butbut Tinglayan, Kalinga.</p> <p>Age Group ----- Female ----- Male ----- Ethno. grp. ----PWD 399 271 Kalinga none</p>
Region 10	The medical team was able to accomplished 17 medical missions in CADT areas. The total number of beneficiaries was 1,175 Indigenous Peoples, 546 of whom are male and 629 are female.

Table 20. Modular Feeding for IP Children

Region 2	implemented in San Guillermo, Dinapigue, Isabela (P65,000) benefitting 130 IP children. Its also implemented in Dioriong, Nagtipunan, Quirino (P72,000) benefitting 180 IP children and in San Dionisio, Maddella, Quirino (P73,000) benefitting 30 IP children.
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Table 21. IEC on Health Promotion and Prevention

Central Office	IEC on Health regularly conducted for all patients seen for consultation and during OECH Sponsored flag ceremonies to increase health awareness and to promote wellness.
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3. Advocacy on Indigenous Healing Practices

ICCs/IPs practice indigenous healing practices, many of which are beneficial when it comes to health and healing. As such, it is high time for these practices to be highlighted, properly documented, verified and if proven to helpful, must be promoted and advocated.

The objective of this unique project category is to strengthen the recognition and promotion of and respect for safe traditional health practices. Trailblazing activities that were done in the regions for this unique intervention are shown in Tables 22 and 23.

Table 22. Support to Herbal Gardening

Region 12	Establishment of model farm on traditional medicinal plants Tacub, Tantaran, South Cotabato worth P106,000 is 100% implemented. 1 Demo farm on traditional medicinal plants established & 35 beneficiaries were trained on herbal processing and marketing.
Region 11	Support to IP MNCHN Project included Training on the Proper identification and use of Herbal Medicines, Soap preparation and Body Hygiene. There were 75 IP women trained.



Training on herbal processing and marketing in Tacub, Tantaran, South Cotabato
(Photos courtesy of NCIP-Region XII)

Table 23. Mobilization for the Development of ICC/IP Health Data Disaggregation and Documentation of IKSP

Region 1	<p>Primary data gathering and documentation of IKSP was done by TCSC staff at the six barangays of Sugpon, Ilocos Sur whereas the secondary data were gathered at RHU and DOH. Analysis and processing of data was done at the community service center, including the IKSP and the names of the practitioners as reference of the rituals to be gathered for the IKSP on Health.</p> <p>Data gathering instruments was distributed and consolidated. Assessment of the data gathered was conducted last August 25, 2017.</p>
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Major Final Output 4 – Indigenous Peoples Rights and Protection Services

A. Gender and Rights-Based Program

This program covers strategic efforts to protect the rights of the Indigenous Peoples to self-governance and self-determination ensuring, but not limited to the following:

- a. The socio-political structures, systems and institutions of ICCs/IPs are strengthened;
- b. The Indigenous structures, systems, and institutions are not supplanted by other forms of non-indigenous governance; and/or
- c. Establish mechanisms that allow the interfacing of Indigenous systems of governance with the national systems are established;
- d. ICC/IP representation in policy and decision-making bodies

1. The Empowerment and Human Rights Strategic Action Planning Conference

The Office on Empowerment and Human Rights conducted a Strategic Action Conference for Empowerment and Human Rights on January 15-21, 2017 at St. Joseph Resthouse, Sagada, Mountain Province. The NCIP regional human rights and empowerment focal persons were gathered in this conference to strategize and formulate a five-year strategic action plan that will address issues and concerns on empowerments and human rights on ground. The 5-day conference also attained the following:

- a. Revisited the DBM and Planning Documentary Requirements/Forms
- b. Reviewed and discussed the different Empowerment and Human Rights Issues on ground (IPMR, IPS)
- c. Formulated Strategic Action Plan for Programs and Projects for 2018
- d. Finalized the Projects Profiles and Indicators
- e. Finalized the various Project Proposal for 2018



National Conference by NCIP-HER Focal Points: Drafting the NCIP-IP Empowerment and Human Rights Strategic and Action Plans for FYs 2017-2022, Sagada, Mt. Province

2. Assistance to Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) Documentation

This component takes into consideration the inherent right of ICCs/IPs to self-governance and self-determination through their organizational and cultural leadership systems, institutions, relationships, patterns, and processes for decision-making and participation as identified and accepted by the IP/ICC community.

As shown in Table 24, nine (9) IPS of ICCs/IPs were documented in FY 2017.

Table 24. Documented Indigenous Political Structure (IPS)

Cordillera Administrative Region			
Province	AD	ICCs/IPs	Population/Brgys. Covered
Kalinga	Dacalan Ancestral Domain, Tanudan, Kalinga	Kalinga	80 Households 512 individuals
	Guinaang Ancestral Domain, Pasil, Kalinga	Kalinga	Barangays covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bagtayan • Galdang • Malucsad • Pugong • Guinaang
	Mangali Ancestral Domain, Tanudan, Kalinga	Kalinga	Barangays covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anggacan • Anggacan Sur • Poblacion • Mangali • Centro • Lower Mangali
	Sumadel Ancestral Domain, Tinglayan, Kalinga	Kalinga	Barangays covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sumadel I • Sumadel II • Mallango • Belong-Manubal
Benguet	Kibungan Ancestral Domain	Benguet Kankanaey	16,850 (2010 NSO Census) 22,836.8838 Land Area
	Kabayan Ancestral Domain	Ibaloy, Benguet Kankanaey and Kalanguya	13,588 (2010 NSCB) 22,883.06 Land Area
	Bakun Ancestral Domain	Benguet Kankanaey, Bago	13,587 (NSO Census 2010) 29,444.3449 Land Area
Region X			
Bukidnon	Bukidnon and Higaonon ICCs of Northern Bukidnon	Bukidnon & Higaonon	8,055 population Its covers CADTs, AD Claims, CALTs, IP Barangays/Communities

			of Malaybalay City, Impasug-ong, Sumilao, Manolo Fortich, Malitbog, Bukidnon
Region XIII			
Agusan del Sur	CADT 136 of Bunawan	Manobo	4,859 households 39,872 pop.

3. Support to Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representatives (IPMR) Selection Process

Section 16 of RA 8371 provides that the Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) have the right to participate fully, if they so choose, at all levels of decision-making in matters which may affect their rights, lives and destinies through procedures determined by them as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous political structures. Consequently, the State shall ensure that the ICCs/IPs shall be given mandatory representation in policy-making bodies and other local legislative councils. In addition, Section 6, Part I, Rule IV of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Administrative Order No. 1, Series of 1998, or the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 8371 provides that the ICCs/IPs shall be provided mandatory representation in all policy-making bodies and in local legislative councils. ICCs/IPs representation shall be proportionate to their population, and shall have the same privileges as the regular members of the legislative bodies and/or policy making bodies. As shown in Table 25, a total of 476 IPMRs were given seat in various Local Legislative Councils. Four hundred one (401) are seated in the Sangguniang Pambarangay, Sixty-five (65) are seated in Sangguniang Bayan, Seven (7) are seated in Sangguniang Panlalawigan, and one (1) is seated in the Sangguniang Panlungsod.

As of December 31, 2017, a total of **3,420** selected IPMRs all over the country were recorded by NCIP

Table 25. Seated IPMRs for 2017

Level of Representation	Female	Male	Total
Sangguniang Panlungsod	1	2	3
Sangguniang Panlalawigan		7	7
Sangguniang Bayan	44	21	65
Sangguniang Pambarangay	257	144	401
GRAND TOTAL	302	174	476



Governor Elias C. Bulut, Jr. administers oath to Mr. Batara P. Laoat, the selected IPMR to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan of the Province of Apayao. (Photo courtesy of NCIP-CAR)

B. IP Rights Advocacy and Monitoring of Treaty Obligation (IPRAMTO)

The IPRAMTO Programme falls generally under the Agency's Programme No. 4 on IP Rights Protection Services with the following main goals among others, to wit:

- To ensure that indigenous peoples basic human rights and socio-political, cultural and economic rights are respected, recognized, protected and promoted (Section 46(e);
- To promote ancestral domains as territories or domains of peace and advocate the principle that **"IP Rights are human rights"** the respect of

which will realize both the self-determined development and security of IPs as human beings and ancestral domains/communities as whole;

- As mandated, to represent the Philippine IPs/ICCs in all international conferences and conventions dealing with indigenous peoples and other related concerns (Section 44(q), IPRA).

Corollary, it follows an IP Rights-Based Approach in its programming that asserts the basic principles that founded the fundamental strategies that the programme carried out in its programming, planning, budgeting and execution at all levels, whether at the national or field levels. These principles and strategies combined include the following, to wit:

- IP gender and issues are inherent in IP culture and identity;
- IP culture and identity is the predicate of IP rights;
- IP Rights are human rights (includes freedom);
- respect, recognition, prevention and promotion of IP/human rights are
- prerequisite to policy, plan and programme formulation;
- Fulfilment and realization of IP/human rights is peace and development to IPs/ICCs hence, IP development is freedom (human rights);
- IP consultation and participation;
- ancestral domains that include IP/ICCs are sacred grounds and are domains of peace

For Fiscal Year 2017, eleven (11) IPRAMTO programs/activities/projects (PAPs) were targeted to implement a total program cost of Php 3.781M covering both operations and centrally-managed items (CMI) with the latter amounting to Php 3.312M MOOE and the former costing Php 486,000.00 calibrated across regions except Region 13 with no funding based on 2017 Agency General Appropriations Act (GAA).

For this, Region IV has the highest allocation with P219, 000.00 with Regions V and VI/VIII allotted with Php 10,000.00 only. Region 1 was allotted Php 46,000.00, one of the next highest allotments to Region IV. Logically, for the regional appropriations for operations, noticeably is very meagre. That poses a challenge to look at resources, whether manpower or financial, if such is responsive to IPRAMTO issues on the ground.

Humble gains for the IPRAMTO Programme are articulated for the past Fiscal Year 2017. Though with meager funds of more or less Php 426,000.00 at the operations or field levels distributed to eleven (11) regions, compared to the national or central level, it boasts of a 99.997% and on the average of 77.27% expenditure spending of both its Php 3.312M Centrally Managed Items (CMI) and operations funds respectively. The Programme targeted a total of twelve (12) sub-programs/activities/projects (PAPs) (operations and CMI) but has implemented and engaged with twenty (21) PAPs covering at least fifteen (15) PAPs directly funded under operations and CMI allocations while the rest of the six (6) PAPs which were unplanned and inevitable that required NCIP engagements with other agencies as per its mandates to IPs/ICCs were covered under other fund allocations such as personnel services.

The IPRAMTO beneficiaries are varied. They are individuals or organization beneficiaries from domestic and international organizations. A total of 2,500¹ domestic and international participants were benefitted composed of IPs (with IPMRs, CADT Holders), government and non-government personnel, civilian, law enforcers, and media with 750² beneficiaries in domestic activities of which 30% or 180 are IP women while 27³ beneficiaries in international activities where 16 are women of which at least three (3) are IPs.

¹ Includes participants during the UNCSW61 Side Event on "The Road to Empowerment" and the Interactive Dialogue on the Focus theme on "Empowerment of Indigenous Women". There were IP women participants from other countries as we perceive they are.

² This number does not include IP women from other countries who were participants during the UNCSW61 especially during the Philippine Delegation Side Events and Interactive Dialogues.

³ Based on the Philippine Delegation composition during the UNCSW61 and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

For organization-beneficiaries, at least thirty-two (32) agencies/organizations with three (3) of which are internationally-based institutions such as the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (UNCSW) and the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) through the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) and the Philippine Mission, New York City.

Detailing these PAPs, on the one hand at the field levels, the implemented 2017 IPRAMTO PAPs include thirteen (13) documented IP rights violations, five (5) cases investigated, support to an IP Peace Forum and with eight other PAPs implemented among others. The following covers the eleven (11) IPRAMTO Operations PAPs that are described with CMI highlights in the next sections, to wit:

- Assessment and strengthening of Regional Quick Response Team (QRT) through for a and workshops
- Investigation, Tracking and Documentation of IP human rights violations
- Advocacy/Information and Education on the core human rights treaties such as UNDRIP, ICERD, UNDHHR, ILO 169 and CEDAW
- Establishment and strengthening of International linkages and local monitoring mechanisms
- Support to Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) review
- IP Peace Forum (Cordillera Peace Conversation).
- Gender and Development Awareness

On the other hand, at the national level the following PAPs were implemented, to wit:

Instituting & enhancing mechanisms for monitoring complaints of IP rights violations (IPRVs). This endeavors to ensure that mechanisms are instituted to address, validate and monitor reports of complaints from indigenous peoples including incidents of violence and killings in ancestral domains affecting IPs including indigenous women and children due to various reasons such as armed conflicts, insurgency, forced displacements, discrimination, lack of awareness on IP rights, land and community insecurities and IP/human rights violations. While this activity started in previous years, FY 2017 has focused on documenting, validating reports and strengthening of quick response mechanisms (QRM) and supporting Inter-Agency Committees against Torture (IACAT) activities. At least five (5) PAPs comprising 33% of the total number of IPRAMTO PAPs under this were implemented with 250 IP beneficiaries.

Monitoring Compliance to Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) Process and Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Significantly, one of the main functions of the OEHR through the Human Rights Division is to “ensure that the basic elements of FPIC are present and are complied with in all instances when such must be secured” (Part V, Section 6, IPRA-IRR) which this PAP observes. For this year, three (3) PAPs under this component comprising 20% of the total number of this year’s IPRAMTO PAPs were implemented having at least 150 beneficiaries.

Empowerment and Human Rights (EHR) Strategic Planning and Training Workshops. There were at least two (2) activities implemented under this. Coming up with an Empowerment and Human Rights 5-year Strategic Plan, consultations for Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) documentation and related processes were the main outcomes of this activity. The EHR Strategic Planning Workshop, there were 100 beneficiaries/participants during this activity which was conducted in Sagada, Mt. Province last January 16-21, 2017. While a training workshop towards IPS documentation was conducted in Apayao with **250 beneficiaries** conducted on April 4-6, 2017.

Information Education & Advocacy on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Activities under this promotes the caveat that “IP Rights are human rights”. It instills this to target audiences that include the general public, the law enforcers, military, media and NCIP personnel to be more aware and understand the individual and collective rights of the Philippine indigenous peoples to help abate misunderstandings that result to violent conflicts affecting the well-being of IPs/ICCs. The greater value of this activity is the end view of building and enhancing networks with other government and non-government organizations in the fulfillment of IP rights. For this, four (4) activities/seminar-workshops were conducted in 2017 with the NCIP sponsoring and with some conducted in coordination with other organizations such as the Human Rights Office of the Philippine National Police (PNP), the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA), the Presidential Human Rights Committee (PHRC), National Youth Commission (NYC), PCW and

DZBB Radyo with more or less **250 participants** that includes police officers, DZBB listeners and NCIP personnel.

Monitoring the Philippines’ Treaty and Human Rights Obligations. As such, activities conducted during the year aimed to validate and monitor complaints and reports of IP rights violations and build and strengthen networks towards the enhancement of inter-organizational and institutional coordination and collaboration for policy enhancements and for the promotion and protection of ancestral domains as domains of peace or sacred grounds towards IP peace, security and development. This in a sense is done in partnership with several government agencies at the national level to say the least. For 2017, there were at least **35 national and international organizations** composing of government, non-government, civil society groups engaged with that will continue as a main component of the IPRAMTO Programme in the coming years.

A strong and healthy inter-organizational/agency coordination and collaboration strategy between and among national, field and international organizations whether government or non-government has been an effective good practice as calls for collective efforts for the IPs welfare. Several IP issues being addressed by this strategy are generally summarized in three (3) areas as follows:

- 1) the validation of reports on forced displacements and complaints of IP rights violations (IPRVs);
- 2) the submission of agency reports, position papers, comments or agency statements on IP issues being subjects of deliberations, discussions

and resolutions at the national and international arena specifically in the United Nations where the Philippines is a state party and has commitments being such at the same time includes the commitments also of the NCIP as a member-agency to inter-agency committees and working groups;

Participation and representation as mandated to national and international IP/human rights and other related for a, conferences and interactive dialogues that includes diplomatic institutions.

C. Legal Services

The Legal Services Program of the Commission is designed 1) to provide necessary legal assistance to IPs who are involved in or affected by cases/issues/conflicts; 2) to capacitate IPs through familiarity and awareness on remedial measures that may be adhered to, and training on possible immediate redress when confronted by issues/conflicts; and 3) to generate data that may be used for the speedy disposition of cases pending before the NCIP. In order to accomplish these objectives, the Indigenous Peoples Legal Assistance Program and the Paralegal Training Program were implemented for the 2017 FY.

Under the Indigenous Peoples Legal Assistance Program, the NCIP, through its Central, Regional, and Provincial lawyers and legal officers, provides legal

assistance and services to the ICCs/IPs by representing them before the regular courts and quasi-judicial bodies, conducting investigations on the basis of complaints filed by the ICCs/IPs, preparing pleadings and other legal documents for said clients or simply rendering legal opinion or advisory. As such the Indigenous Peoples Legal Assistance Fund (IPLAF) was used for the following purposes: traveling expenses (fare of clients or ICCs/IPs representatives in going to or from courts/NCIP offices/area during ocular inspections/court sanctioned trip; other services (expert witnesses, interpreter); documentation (research fees, reproduction, mailing, supplies); to augment the transportation fund of the NCIP lawyer/legal officer or NCIP staff designated to assist the clients in going to or from the Court or other agency using the normal and regular transport service available in the area, for complaints initiated or defended in the name of an ICCs/IPs; payment of filing and other legal fees; office equipment and supplies needed by the lawyer/legal officer or staff for the conduct of investigation or field work, preparation of pleadings and legal documents, provided, however, that the fund allotted for each region/office shall not be used solely for this purpose.

The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, through its lawyers and legal officers, renders legal assistance to IPs clients as part of the general mandate of the Office to recognize, protect and promote the rights of our clients ICCs/IPs; however, considering the lack

of manpower to cater to all the needs pertaining to the ICCs/IPs, there is a necessity to train not only the NCIP's personnel/staff, but also the IPs themselves in order to undertake the precautionary measures at once when confronted with a legal situation pending the endorsement to the Commission for the rendition of legal assistance.

The paralegal training program seeks to educate and inform the IPs of their rights, the various applicable remedies they may have in case these rights are violated and abused, and the different jurisdictions (courts, prosecution offices, quasi-judicial and administrative bodies, and other government agencies) where they may lodge their complaints for such violations.

The Legal Affairs Office (LAO) is one of the seven bureaus of NCIP tasked to serve as an advisory body to the Commission on matters involving legal issues and implement and oversee the Legal Services Program. There are two divisions comprising the said office, namely, the Litigation and Adjudication Division and the Public Assistance Division.

LAO has issued a total of forty-three (43) **legal opinions** on various issues and agreements, including but not limited to MOAs emanating from the conduct of Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) process. **Fifty-nine (59) legal advisories** were likewise penned to guide the different offices in the implementation of policies or assist the Commission in the

interpretation of laws and rules which affect the agency's operations.

Legal opinions and/or advisories are not always made in writing, in fact, the lawyers are tasked to assist the Commission during en banc sessions. Assistance is also extended to walk-in clients, who are given advice on issues that may involve litigation, or referral to other agencies that have jurisdiction over issues beyond the concerns of the NCIP.

In guiding the Commission on its policy directions, the LAO was involved in the review and drafting of possible amendments to the existing guidelines of the NCIP, such as the IPMR guidelines, 2012 Revised FPIC guidelines and other related processes, 2012 Revised Rules on Delineation and Titling, and the 2014 Revised Rules of Procedures before the NCIP.

1. **Revision of IPMR Guidelines** - In 2017, the LAO provided support and assistance to the Office of Empowerment and Human Rights (OEHR) in the initiative to enhance and/or revise the existing Administrative Order No. 001, series of 2009, otherwise known as the National Guidelines for Mandatory Representation of Indigenous Peoples (IPMR) in Local Legislative Councils." The project was triggered by the fact that bulk of IPMR issues, concerns and cases are swamping the Central Office, and that the ambiguities in the IPMR guidelines aggravate the said issues and concerns.

2. **Revision of the FPIC Guidelines** - The LAO, thru Atty. Arthur Herman, was part of the facilitators that processed the Revision of the 2014 FPIC Guidelines through seminars and workshops participated in by NCIP lawyers, Regional Representatives and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs). The proposed draft revision is in its final stage.
3. **Revision of the Omnibus Rules on Delineation and titling** - The LAO, thru its lawyers, participated in the ongoing revision of the Omnibus Rules on Delineation and titling. It served as its legal technical adviser.
4. **Implementing Rules for Section 12 of IPRA** - The NCIP was represented by the lawyers of LAO to the joint inter-agency technical working group for the crafting and formulation of the DENR-NCIP joint administrative order that will implement section 12 of the IPRA.



Revision of the NCIP Rules of Procedures, B Hotel, December 4-6, 2017

Revision of the NCIP Rules of Procedures. In view of the Decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Unduran vs. Aberasturi*, the NCIP, through the Legal Affairs Office, worked for the consolidation, synthesis and harmonization of various output of several seminar workshops and public consultations.

The draft output of revision was presented for approval by the Commission en banc.

Workshops and Conferences Conducted:

In view of the Supreme Court decisions in the *Unduran v. Aberasturi* and *Lim v. Gamosa* cases, there was a need to amend the 2014 Revised Rules of Procedure before the NCIP. Hence, the Legal Affairs Office, as the focal bureau, conducted four (4) workshops in order to generate the final draft to be presented before the Commission en banc. They are as follows:

1. **Workshop for the Revision of the Rules of Procedure before the NCIP** – This activity was conducted on 19-20 June 2017 at Camelot Hotel in Quezon City. The workshop was composed of representatives from the NCIP Regional and Provincial offices, the ADO, the COC and the LAO. During the said workshop, the participants were made to analyze the decisions and their implications to the agency, particularly its quasi-judicial powers. During the course of the discussions, the participants were able to identify what actions and/or complaints may still be filed before the Commission. Aside from the issue of jurisdiction, the group identified the rules and provisions of the 2014 Revised Rules that needed revision/amendment in order to make it simpler and easier to understand by the IPs/ICCs.
2. Writeshop on the proposed revisions to the rules of procedure in relation to the Supreme Court decision in the case of *Unduran v. Aberasturi* – In partnership and with the technical and financial assistance of GIZ-COSERAM, a writeshop on the proposed revisions of the 2014 rules was conducted on 19-23 July 2017 in Coron, Palawan. Said activity was attended by the LAO lawyers and staff, COC and chosen Provincial and Regional Legal Officers. Aside from the drafting of the proposed revisions, the group also discussed other possible means and strategies that would help the IPs/ICCs gain more access to justice such as the possible creation of Special Rules on IP cases or the creation of special courts that would cater to IPs/ICCs cases.
3. **Conference with partner NGAs and CSOs and round-table discussion for the polishing of the 2017 revised rules of procedure before the NCIP** – In order to make the proposed revised guidelines more inclusive, a conference and round-table discussion was conducted on August 17, 2017, at the Cocoon Hotel, Quezon City. With the technical and financial assistance of GIZ-COSERAM, Additional inputs and comments from various partners were gathered during the consultation with the partner CSOs and NGAs, and representatives from the academe, in particular, the Dean of the College of Law of Ateneo de Davao and Father Saturnino Urios University.

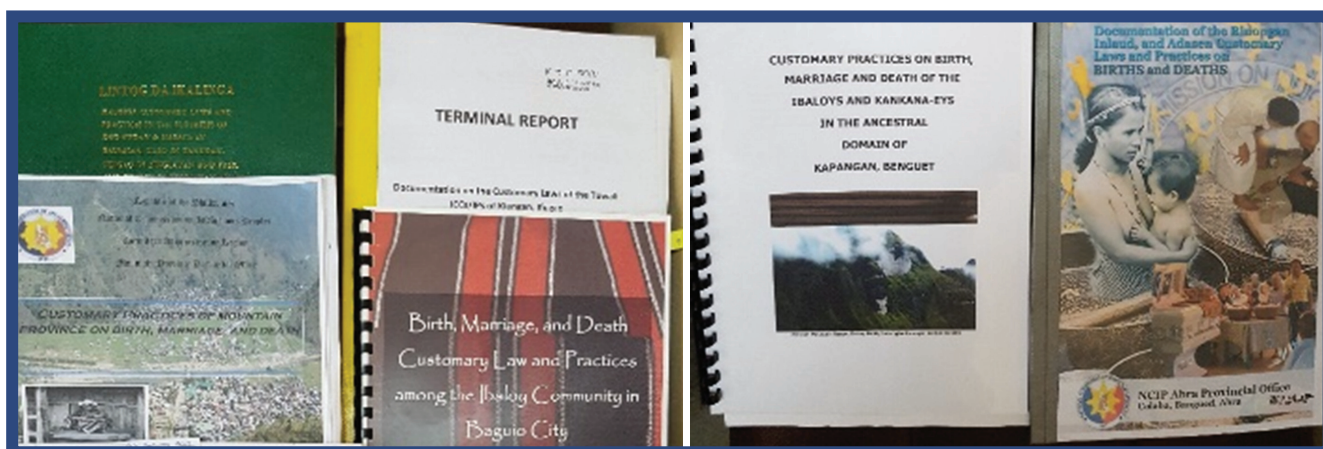
4. **RHOs' Conference on the Draft 2017 NCIP Revised Rules of Procedure** – In anticipation of the CEB's approval of the draft 2017 NCIP Revised Rules of Procedure, a conference was conducted on 4-6 December 2017 which convened all RHOs. Said activity's purpose was to present the proposed draft 2017 revised rules and gather from them their insights in order to generate the final draft to be presented

Para Legal Training:

1. **Pilot-test of the Paralegal Training Manual in Region 2** – The paralegal training in Region 2 was conducted on 27-29 September 2017. Said activity was facilitated by the Region 2 legal officers and attended to and participated in by selected IP leaders and NCIP personnel.
2. **Pilot-test of the Paralegal Training Manual in Region 4** - For region 4, its paralegal training was conducted on 25-19 September 2017. The said activity was facilitated by the trained facilitators of Region 3 and 4 and was attended to and participated in by selected legal officers and IP leaders.
3. **Pilot-test of the Paralegal Training Manual in Regions 6/7** – In partnership with GIZ-COSERAM, the selected lawyers from the Central Office and Regions 6/7 facilitated the paralegal training in Regions 6/7 conducted on 24-26 April 2017. The said activity was attended to and participated in by selected TAAs, IP leaders, and NCIP personnel.

During the pilot-test and dry run of the paralegal training manual, issues and concerns of the ICCs/IPs were raised and duly noted by the NCIP. In the end, the participants extended their appreciation on such kinds of trainings considering that they are the first responders of the NCIP and ICCs/IPs on the ground. Said activities were completed in partnership with PANLIPI and GIZ-COSERAM.

The challenge now is for NCIP to proceed with the crafting of module 2 of the paralegal training in order to elevate and enhance the skills and capacity of those previously trained on preparation of public and/or legal document



Documented Customary Laws in the Cordilleras

D. Adjudication Services

NCIP QUASI-JUDICIAL CASES

The measure of accomplishment for the NCIP, in the exercise of its quasi-judicial powers, is best shown by the number of cases subject matter of its jurisdiction that has been acted upon, in the course of the proceedings undertaken for these cases. The NCIP acting through the Commission En Banc (CEB) and the various Regional Hearing Offices (RHOs) to date for the year 2017 have attended to and acted upon at least two hundred fifty (250) cases, of which seventy-six (76) cases have been resolved, decided, and/or disposed of.

For the year 2017, the CEB has resolved, decided, and/or disposed of eighteen (18) cases, whether on appeal or as an original jurisdiction case; on the other hand, the RHOs have resolved, decided, and/or disposed of an aggregate total of fifty-eight (58) cases. However, the performance of the NCIP, insofar as its quasi-judicial functions is concerned, must also be measured by the number of actions taken in attending to the various cases, albeit these cases were not resolved, decided, and/or disposed of, and remains pending at year end 2017.

For the CEB, it has taken action in at least ninety-four (94) cases, of which eighteen (18) were resolved, decided, and/or disposed of; while, the rest of the seventy-six (76) cases, although not yet resolved, decided, and/or disposed of by the CEB, were also acted upon and/or attended to. These seventy-six (76), although pending resolution at the moment, were heard and discussed in the course of the en banc sessions, and for which the CEB had issued the appropriate orders.

On the other hand, while the RHOs have reported that they have resolved, decided, and/or disposed of at least fifty-eight (58) cases, it cannot be said that these resolved, decided, and/or disposed of cases are their only accomplishments, as in the course of the proceedings conducted by them for the cases in their dockets, they have acted on more

cases, which is pending in their dockets, albeit, these cases may still be pending resolution. Unfortunately, because of these numerous actions, these have not been properly accounted for at this time.

CHALLENGE/S

While the NCIP have exerted earnest efforts to exercise its quasi-judicial powers judiciously for the benefit of its constituency, the NCIP was not without challenges in its exercise of such quasi-judicial jurisdiction. Foremost of these challenges is the consequence of the Supreme Court (SC) decisions in *Aberasturi, et al. vs. Unduran, et al.*, and/or in *Lim vs. Gamosa, et al.*; and in this regard, the tabulation below would show the drastic effect of the aforementioned SC decisions, insofar as the cases in the livedocket of the NCIP.

	PRE-UNDURAN			POST-UNDURAN		Percentage of Disposed Cases
	TOTAL	DISPOSED	PENDING	DISMISSIBLE	RETAINED	
CEB	206	110	96	57	39	59%
RHO	277	58	219	98	121	44%
CAR	123	33	90	49	41	54%
R-I	7	1	6	2	4	35%
R-II	0	0	0	0	0	0%
R-III	5	3	2	1	1	50%
R-IV	88	11	77	27	50	35%
R-V	0	0	0	0	0	0%
R-VI/VII	0	0	0	0	0	0%
R-IX	9	2	7	2	5	29%
R-X	19	3	16	6	10	38%
R-XI	9	3	6	4	2	68%
R-XII	17	2	15	7	8	47%
R-XIII	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL	483	168	315	155	160	49%

As can be inferred from the table above, the effects of the Unduran/Lim cases will affect the NCIP's case dockets in manner by which forty-nine (49%) of the cases, or about 155 of the 315 pending cases as of the year 2017, may have to be dismissed as a result of the limiting of NCIP's quasi-judicial jurisdiction espoused in the aforementioned SC decisions. What is more alarming, is that in the docket of the CEB fifty-nine percent (59%), or about 57 of the 96 pending cases may have to be dismissed, if the letter of the aforementioned SC decisions would be applied.

This numbers/percentages are conservative estimates, since the information on whether the two contending IPs are of the same ICC group is not readily available; hence, if the contending parties are both IPs, at this time we are retaining the case in the NCIP docket.

The said SC decisions have effectively reduced the quasi-judicial jurisdiction of the NCIP and limited this to conflicts/disputes among and between indigenous peoples (IPs) of the same indigenous cultural community (ICC) group under Section 66, criminal violations under Section 72; adverse claims and boundary disputes during the delineation process under Section 62, and issues on fraudulently issued certificates of ancestral land title (CADTs)/ certificates of ancestral domain title (CALTs) under Section 54, all of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA).

Because of the said SC decisions, access to justice for the IPs/ICCs have been greatly impaired, considering that their recourse for remedy under the law will now have to go through the regular proceedings of the courts, instead of presenting their case before a tribunal dedicated to their concerns, and sensitive to their cultural and customary sensibilities.

In an effort to address the concerns raised regarding the negative effects of the Unduran/Lim decisions, the NCIP has again revised its rules on the proceedings before the NCIP in the exercise of its quasi-judicial powers. Thus, this year, the NCIP the 2017 NCIP Rules of Procedure was rolled out, the salient points of which would be the following:

- (1) The new Rules is designed to be accessible to the IPs/ICCs in a manner that it is written in a less legalese form, so much so that the text of the Rules is easily understandable by laymen, particularly laymen IPs;
- (2) The new Rules is formulated in such a manner that, while this conform to the decision in the Unduran/Lim, which greatly reduced the quasi-judicial jurisdiction of the NCIP, it does not abandon the plights of the IPs/ICCs, particularly on the protection of its

rights under the Constitution and the IPRA, as well as other pertinent laws. The new Rules provides for the enhancement of the jurisdiction which the SC has adjudged to be within the purview of the NCIP, particularly conflicts/disputes among and between IPs of the same ICC group under Section 66, criminal violations under Section 72; adverse claims and boundary disputes during the delineation process under Section 62, and issues on fraudulently issued certificates of ancestral land title (CADTs)/ certificates of ancestral domain title (CALTs) under Section 54, all of the IPRA;

- (3) The new Rules would also emphasize the importance of settling disputes through a properly conducted mediation and/or arbitration processes, wherein the conflicting parties, at any stage of the conflict could opt for an amicable settlement of their dispute, particularly in accordance with their customary laws and practices; and

- (4) The new Rules also provides for a better employment of the dictum of the primacy of customary laws in the resolution of conflicts between and among IPs within the ICCs.

Thus, it can be said that aside from actions undertaken for the proceedings of cases lodged with the quasijudicial docket of the NCIP, as well as, the resolution and/or disposition of some of these cases; the highlight of the accomplishment of the NCIP for 2017, insofar as its quasi-judicial function is concerned, is the fact that the NCIP ably faced the challenge on its jurisdiction brought about by the SC decision. And, this was evidenced by the new Rules on procedures promulgated in response to the said decision. The new Rules would address the plights of the ICCs/IPs in the exercise of their rights under the IPRA, giving credence to the principle of giving primacy to the customary laws of these ICCs/IPs.



COORDINATED PROJECTS

CENTRAL OFFICE COORDINATED PROJECTS

1. Ancestral Domains Office

The Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) and NCIP agreed to implement the PAYapa at MASaganang PAmayaNAn (PAMANA) Program of the government in Ancestral Domain in Mindanao. The PAMANA Program is a peace and development framework designed to respond and strengthen peace building, reconstruction and development in conflict-affected areas.

ADSDPP Formulation under PAMANA Project

Region	Phases of ADSDPP Formulation
IV	Mansalay & Bulalacao, Oriental Mindoro (Phases 1 – 3) Real and Mauban, Quezon (Phases 2 – 3)
IX	Diplahan, Zamboanga Sibugay (Phases 2 - 3)
XI	Mandaya-Maragusan, Compostella Valley (Phases 2-3) <i>Enhancement</i> Mansaka-Nabunturan, Compostella Valley (Phases 2 – 3) <i>Enhancement</i> Mansaka-Mawab, Compostella Valley (Phases 2 – 3) <i>Enhancement</i> Manobo-Matigsalug, Davao City (Phases 2-3) <i>Enhancement</i> Blaan –Maibo, Davao del Sur (Phases 2 - 3)Manobo-Blaan, Don Marcelino, Davao Occidental (Phases 3 – 4) Mandaya-Tarragona, Davao Occidental (Phases 3 - 4) Manguangan-New Corella, Davao del Norte (Phases 2 – 3) Bagobo-Klata, Calinan, Davao City (Phases 2 – 3)

2. Office on Education, Culture and Health (OECH)

a. CherrySkwela: Be Cool in School Project 2017

The CherrySkwela: Be Cool in School Project is an annual project of the Cherry Mobile Philippines in partnership with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) which aims to support government's effort in advocating quality education specifically for IP children from geographically isolated and depressed areas (GIDA). Likewise, it also helps encourage IP children to participate more actively in class by providing school supplies consist of water resistant backpack, notebooks, pencils/ballpens, crayons, solar lanterns and sandals. Over 2,000 IP kids from Quezon Province, Bulacan (Dumagat Remuntado), Bohol (Ati tribe), Biliran (Ati, Akeanon & Bukidnon), Sultan Kudarat (T'duray), Rizal (Dumagat Remuntado) and Ermita Manila (Sama Bajau) benefited the project out of 10,000 total beneficiaries nationwide.



b. National IP Health Summit



NCIP Chair, Atty. Leonor T. Oralde-Quintayo delivering her message during the National IP Health Summit

The DOH transferred a fund of P2.5M for the conduct of National IP Health Summit through a MOA. Several inter-agency activities were conducted prior to this summit which included assessment of the implementation of DOH-NCIP-DILG JMC 2013-01 and its strategic plan from 2015-2017, workshops on IP Health to come up with working draft of the Strategic Plan 2018-2022 used in the summit and preparatory meetings.

The National IP Health Summit was an Inter-agency activity participated by Indigenous Peoples from all regions, NCIP, DOH, DILG, PITAHC, NNC and LGU.

The objectives which were all attained during the conduct of the summit were the following:

- To showcase some of the accomplished best practices in IP Health
- To advocate for sustainability of the essential gains of implemented health services for IPs
- To mobilize all stakeholders most especially the members of the multilevel Inter-Agency Committees to continuously support for IP Health initiatives under JMC 2013-01 and its Strategic Plan
- To strengthen partnerships/working linkages with existing and potential stakeholders and come up with a document of support to the DOH-NCIP-DILG JMC 2013-01.
- To present and discuss the draft IP Health Strategic Plan 2018-2022

The outputs were:

- Manifesto of Support
- Draft IP Health Strategic Plan 2018-2022
- Regional Action Plan

The National IP Health Summit contents were:

- NIAC signing of document of support
- Creative Sharing of Best Practices in Health
- Presentation of the Accomplishment Report DOH-NCIP-DILG JMC 2013-01 & its Strategic Plan 2014-2017
- Presentation of the working draft of Strat Plan 2018-2022
- Workshop on the working draft of Strat Plan 2018-2022 per region



3. Office on Socio-Economic Services and Special Concerns (OSESSC)

a. Yolanda Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Program (YRRP)

NCIP'S Disaster Management programs started through the Yolanda Rehabilitation Program. In November 2013, an assessment was conducted to determine damage caused by the Super Typhoon Haiyan in the areas of Region 4 and Region 6 & 7. NCIP created disaster assessment and preparedness team to coordinate with other government agencies, hence the creation of NCIP OPARRR/Yolanda Internal Clusters.

The NCIP Yolanda Program with a total amount of 82.24m was released last March 2017 to cover the IP communities affected by the typhoon in Region 4 and Region 6 & 7.



Provision of bancas for the
Tagbanua ICCs affected by
Typhoon Yolanda



PROJECT IMPLEMENTED	PROJECT SITE	PROJECT COST
1. Manufacturing of Motorized Banca with 6.5 Marine Engine and non-motorized Banca with Fishing Net	Busuanga, Coron, and Culion, Palawan	13,550,000.00
2. Seaweed Production/Farming Projects	Busuanga, Coron and Culion, Palawan	3,890,000.00
3. Spring Water Development System	-do-	15,000,000.00
4. Establishment of Village level coffee processing facility	Barangays, Tayubo, Agsirab, Panunan, Caguisanan Lambunao, Iloilo; Busog, Valdernaman, Antique, Madalag, Lubacao, Aklan and So. Manara, Cadiz City	35,300,000.00
5. Shelter assistance to IP's in Isabel Leyte	Brgy. Marvel, Mun. of Isabel, Leyte	4,500,000.00
6. Shelter for IP's Palawan area	30 shelter units for IPs of Busuanga, Coron and Culion, Palawan	10,000,000.00
TOTAL		82,240,000.00

b. TESDA- NCIP MOA

On February 28, 2017, the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the NCIP and the TESDA was signed thus forging a partnership and working together to empower the IPs through technical education and skills development. The Program is entitled: *IP Empowerment through Technical Education and Skills Development*. The Overall Objective of the project is it aims to provide interventions through skills development by providing access to training to the members of the indigenous people for self or wage-employment to uplift their economic status.



Memorandum of Agreement signing between NCIP and TESDA on February 28, 2017

Upon signing of the MOA, Memorandum Order No. 227, Series of 2017 was issued by the Chairperson, furnishing all Regions a copy of the MOA and directing the Regions to cooperate in the implementation of the agreement specifically in the fulfillment of the agency's responsibilities and obligations.

This was followed by the issuance of Memorandum Order Nos. 286 and 374, Series of 2017 directing the Regions to submit the lists of recommended IP beneficiaries and corresponding TESDA Skills Development Training course by the IPs/ICCs. Each region was provided a disk containing the available courses for the program from which the IPs/ICCs would choose their preferred course.

Each Region was provided 1,400 slots each and another 1000 slots was reserved for displaced IPs here in the National Capital Region.

As of December 2017, the following list containing a total of 4,410 IP Scholars submitted by the regions have been endorsed to the TESDA.

c. Office of Cabinet Secretary (OCS)-NCIP-Cooperative Development Authority (CDA)

On December 4, 2017, a Memorandum of Agreement was entered into by and between the Office of the Cabinet Secretary (OCS), National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) was signed to empower the ICCs/IPs through Cooperativism.

This MOA will be operationalized by implementing common responsibilities of the parties as identified in the agreement.

d. Kalahi-CIDDS

The Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan (KALAHI), Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDDS)-National Community-Driven Development Program (NCDDP), in Indigenous Peoples Communities (ICCs), (KC-NCDDP-IP/ICC), is a Special Framework based on the mother program, KC-NCDDP of DSWD. The Partnership of DSWD with NCIP formally started way back in 2013. A Memorandum of Agreement was signed by NCIP and DSWD providing specifics and details of the program.

Defined as a program that recognizes and acknowledges the right of IPs over their Ancestral Domains as stipulated under the IPRA and particularly the 4 bundles of rights that guarantee their integrity and their being, as a peoples.

Its objective is to ensure the informed participation of Indigenous peoples in the activities of KC-NCDDP, allowing them to receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits and to ensure that Indigenous Peoples are not adversely affected during the development process.

Status of Implementation in IP Areas

- 1) Community Participation against the overall Barangay Assembly Rate-Total Household = 80% while the IP Households are given 58%.
- 2) *Sub-Project Implementation in IP Areas:*
 - Over-all IP Areas – 3,197 No. of Sub-projects
 - 4,338,010,023 Total Project Cost (In Billion Pesos)
 - Luzon Areas- 754 No. of Sub-Projects
 - Project Cost – 1,095,220,446 (in Billion Pesos)

3) Sub-Project Implementation

Major SP Category	Nationwide	Luzon
Basic Access Infrastructure Sub-Projects	821	246
Basic Social Services	1,426	255
Community Production, Economic Support and Common Service Facilities	579	124
Environmental Protection & Conservation Sub-Projects	338	119
Skills Training and Capability Building Sub-Projects	2	0
Others	31	10
TOTAL	3,197	754

e. Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)

NCIP is a signatory to the Joint Memorandum Circular No. 4 series of 2013 on the institutional arrangement for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the 4Ps.

As member of the National, Provincial and Municipal Advisory Committee, NCIP is tasked to oversee the over-all implementation of the 4Ps in all levels. **On the December 2016 data provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), a total of 492,170 Indigenous Peoples (IPs) were included in the 4Ps. 302,126 individuals are covered under the Regular Conditional Cash Transfer (RCCT) and 190,044 individual covered under the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT).**

REGIONAL OFFICE COORDINATED PROJECTS ON HEALTH

Region 1

Region 1 provided medical and dental assistance in close coordination /convergence with LGUs and other NGOs. Such services are being delivered by NCIP medical staff, TAAs and CDOs

IP Health Summit held in Pangasinan last November 6, 7, and 9, 2017, funded by DOH Pangasinan. This was identified and conceived during the conference with the National Government Agencies last April 20, 2017. The objectives were the following:

- To know the general health status of IPs in the province
- To know different health issues and concerns of IP and how to properly address them
- To know the health needs and priorities of IPs

The activity was facilitated by DOH and assisted by the NCIP. Eight (8) Missions / caravans supported by NCIP medical staff, TAAs and CDOs in collaboration with the Provincial Government of La Union, DOH Region 1, DSWD Field Unit 1 and City Social Welfare of San Fernando, La Union.



Atty. Marvin C. Biligan discusses the salient features of IPRA during the Community Assembly on the implementation of Mobilization of for the Development of ICC/IP Health Data Disaggregation System in

Region 3

A total of 11 coordinative meetings were attended by the medical officer of NCIP Regional Office 3 resulting to participation of NCIP in the following activities:

- DSWD (with NCIP as Co-Chair) OPLAN KALINGA: SAGIP KATUTUBO - 6 coordination activities which culminated in the gift -giving activities last December 5-16, 2017 in selected IP areas where mendicants were identified
- IP-GIDA CARAVAN OF SERVICES spearheaded by POPCOM where 87 patients were given medical attention and medicines
- DOH - participation in the Regional IP Health Summit held at Clarkfield Pampanga last September 2017
- PCPWC - partnership with Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University with regards to overseeing the concerns of our IP students enrolled in the said university
- NNC - the National Nutrition Council will be providing data with regards to the nutritional profile of IP elementary students which will be utilized in crafting new proposals for health activities.

Region 11

Inter-agency collaboration was also done in Region 11 through the Regional Inter-Agency Committee. Quarterly meetings tackle several concerns participated by RIAC members, IPMRs, NCIP GAD Focal Persons and BHWs.

Region 5

Support to Implementation of DOH-NCIP-DILG JMC 2013-01

DOH Region-5 granted NCIP-5 One Million Pesos (P1,000,000.00) for the following:

1. Identification and training of IP BHWs
 - 127 BHWs Trained
 - Training of IP BHWs in Cam. Sur was conducted last April 26-27, 2017, Camarines Norte conducted June 21-23, 2017, Albay Oct. 5-6, 2017, and Sorsogon Oct. 10-11, 2017
2. IP Health Summits
 - 2 IP Health Summits conducted
 - IP Health Summit in Camarines Norte conducted last April 20, 2017, Albay held last Dec. 27, 2017
3. Culture Sensitivity Orientations
 - 31 CSO conducted
 - CSO conducted in Ocampo, CamSur and Balatan, CamSur on March 22, 2017 and February 23, 2017, respectively and May 16, 2017 for Presentacion, CamSur, CSO in CamNorte conducted in one setting with 7 Municipalities in attendance last April 18, 2017. Likewise conducted, LGU Iriga City completed 2; Pili 7/12 & Lupi 7/17 and also conducted in the LGUs of Goa, CamSur, Baao, CamSur, Sagñay, CamSur, Bula, Buhi and Tigaon, CamSur, Dec. 5, 8, 12, 29, 2017 in 6 municipalities in Sorsogon, Dec. 6-12 conducted in 7 municipalities in Albay.

Organization of Regional Inter-Agency Committee and 4 Provincial Inter-Agency Committees

Likewise, in compliance with the DOH-NCIP-DILG JMC 2013-01, a Regional Inter-Agency Committee was formed and 4 Provincial Inter-Agency Committees were organized in Region 5.

2017 NATIONAL MANAGEMENT CONFERENCES

All PAPs implemented for FY 2017 were discussed, planned and reviewed by Key Officials of the Central Office and Regional Offices during the three (3) National Management Conferences conducted.

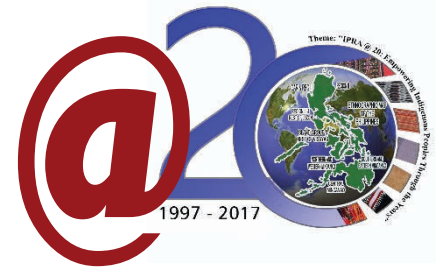








IPRA



Empowering Indigenous Peoples Through the Years

Celebration of the 20th IPRA Anniversary and National IP Conference

The 20th IPRA Anniversary Celebration and IP National Conference with the theme “**IPRA @20: Empowering Indigenous Peoples Through The years**” was conducted on October 24-28, 2017 at Century Park Hotel.

The participants were ICC/IP representatives from the IP National Consultative Committee (IPNCC) members comprising IP Elders/Leaders; IPMRs, IP Women, IP Youth, IP professionals, NCIP Key Officials and Employees, Civil Society Participants from the IPOs, NGOs, Faith-based Organizations, Academe); Government agencies; NGA representatives and guests from Malacañang and the House of Representatives.



NCIP Commissioners untying the ribbon during the opening ceremonies of the 20th Celebration of IPRA at the Century Park Hotel, Manila on October 24, 2017

The activity had three (3) major components as follows:

1. 20th IPRA Anniversary celebration
2. CADT Awarding and PIPES National Launching
3. National Indigenous Peoples Conference

Other activities were the multi-level contest done at the regional level, IP Trade fair, Multi-Stakeholder Institutional Booths and complementary activities initiated/or coordinated by all NCIP units and in all levels of the agency as appropriate and able (e.g Cultural Programs and/or Documentary Showcasing Tribal Festivals/Assemblies; IP Conferences/Fora (State-of-the-IPs Addresses) ; NCIP Lecture-Discussion Series on ICCs/IPs and the IPRA; Organization of NCIP-EAP Grantees and Holding of Cultural Shows/Presentations

Nationwide; Tie-up activities with public and private institutions including State Universities and Colleges; Media Campaign for IPRA, NCIP and the PIPE Project through Radio Programs (Broadcasts, Interviews, Advertisements); Television Programs (Talk Shows, Advertisements, Interviews); Social Media (Discussion Groups, Facebook, Twitter); Print Media (Newspapers, Gazettes, Institutional Organs) Highlights on on-going CADT /CALT Processes and ADSDPP Formulation in various areas nationwide and the PIPE Project



Ceremonial signing of the PIPEs Memorandum of Understanding

Opening Ceremonies/Arrival of Participants



Participating Booths from other NGAs



Participating Booths from other NGAs



POSTER-MAKING CONTEST WINNERS



1st Prize
Mary Villamosada
Koronadal City,
Region 12

An IP woman, representing the IPs who are truly empowered due to IPRA, with a scale - symbolizing the equal power and opportunities, and non-discrimination of all Filipino, and a bird - a bringer of peace and freedom, beside her.



2nd Prize
Mary Rolyn Justinia
Region 6/7

The Poster describes the IPs as peoples experiencing poverty and discrimination. The man and the woman is the NCIP, who helps and protects the IPs thru IPRA, with the torch symbolizing a brighter and better future for the IPs.



3rd Prize
Dranreb Chester C Navarro
Isulan, Sultan Kudarat,
Region 12

The artwork conveys message that gives impact to the Indigenous Peoples in our country. Symbolisms such as the big man for empowered IP, the sun for hope, and building for progress of the nation with empowered IPs, were used in his masterpiece

PAINTING CONTEST WINNERS



1st Prize
Kholin Furuda
Region I

The fist as a central object in the painting symbolizes the IPRA and that because of this law, not only do IPs became more aware of their responsibilities to enrich their culture but also attain wider perspectives on various issues in order that they may be protected by themselves legally, not just culturally.



1st Prize
Francis Andre Malinao
Region XII

The painting highlights the practice of the IPs, including their vast and productive land, as well as their greatest dream of achieving justice. Thru the IPRA, it is believed that their land and heritage shall remain steadfast and secured.



3rd Prize
Franz Apple Benediza
Region XIII

The painting illustrates what IPRA has done for the T'bolis through the years in terms of their justice system and education.



2nd Prize
Christian Lida
Region CAR

The Painting of Apo Wang-od, which represents "Indigenous Peoples' Culture that will never die no matter what"



3rd Prize
Izobel Grace F. Rivera
Alabel, Sarangani
Region XII

The painting depicted a T'boli woman in a colorful traditional attire, which she describes as, full of integrity and pride that represents the people who still maintain the quality of living before we have been made captive by the Spaniards.

PHOTO CONTEST WINNERS



1st Prize
Sarah P. Uwa
South Cotabato
Region 12

The Photo portrays a T'boli mother teaching her daughter how to make accessories. The captures how tradition and indigenous skills are passed on to the new generation and kept alive.



2nd Prize
Garelle Kris J. Bacaron
Arakan, North Cotabato
Region 13

A Tinananon Manobo child from Arakan, North Cotabato representing the bright and verdurous future of the Lumads, thru the young generation, with the programs amde readily accessible and policies attuned to their needs.



3rd Prize
Kristian Ivan Pacursa
CAR

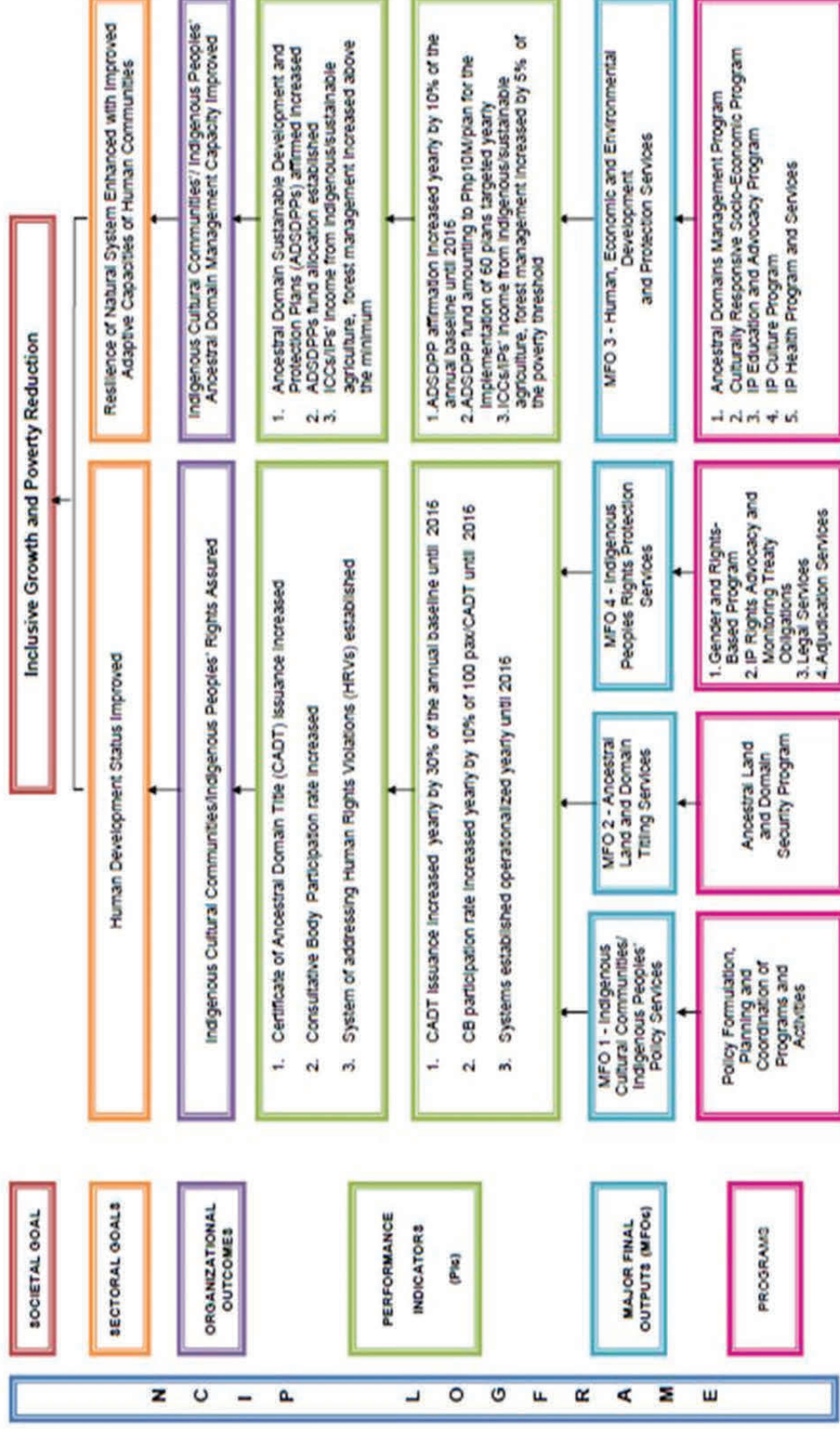
Loom-weaving, the traditional practice is passed on to the young generation, with their perception of value of human life expressed by the designs generated

PIPEs LOGO CONTEST WINNER



JOCELYN CENIZA
NCIP Region 6/7

OFFICE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR FRAMEWORK (OPIF)



FY 2017 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES BUDGET

Based on the General Appropriations Act of FY 2017 or RA 10924, the approved appropriation of the NCIP for FY 2017 amounted to PhP1,125,331,000.00, broken down as follows:

Appropriation, by Program	Current Operating Expenditures			
	Personal Services	Maintenance and Other Operating Expense	Capital Outlay	Total
General Administrative and Support	141,913,000.00	82,989,000.00		224,902,000.00
Support to Operations	141,693,000.00	6,298,000.00		147,991,000.00
Operations	334,068,000.00	264,282,000.00	154,088,000.00	752,438,000.00
MFO 1: Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples Policy Services	103,744,000.00	53,867,000.00	154,088,000.00	311,699,000.00
MFO 2: Ancestral Domain and Land Titling Services	21,350,000.00	10,890,000.00		32,240,000.00
MFO 3: Human, Economic and Environmental Development and Protection Services	123,315,000.00	186,229,000.00		309,544,000.00
Ancestral Domain Management Program	28,265,000.00	17,282,000.00		45,547,000.00
Culturally Responsive Socio-Economic Program	3,181,000.00	26,485,000.00		29,666,000.00
IP Education and Advocacy Program	12,705,000.00	130,526,000.00		143,231,000.00
IP Cultural Program	24,863,000.00	8,181,000.00		33,044,000.00
IP Health Program and Services	54,301,000.00	3,755,000.00		58,056,000.00
MFO 4: Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples Rights Protection Services	85,659,000.00	13,296,000.00		98,955,000.00
Gender and Rights Based Program	27,376,000.00	3,206,000.00		30,582,000.00
IP Rights Advocacy & Monitoring Treaty Obligation	10,493,000.00	3,781,000.00		14,274,000.00
Legal Services	30,551,000.00	3,039,000.00		33,590,000.00
Adjudication Services	17,239,000.00	3,270,000.00		20,509,000.00
Total Programs	617,674,000.00	353,569,000.00	154,088,000.00	1,125,331,000.00
TOTAL NEW APPROPRIATIONS	617,674,000.00	353,569,000.00	154,088,000.00	1,125,331,000.00

Our operation for the year was supported by the FY 2017 General Appropriations Act as the Allotment Order (GAAO) in the amount of PhP1,119,506,000.00. In addition, For Later Release (FLR) in the amount of PhP5,825,000.00, Automatic Appropriations for Retirement and Life Insurance Premium (RLIP) in the amount of PhP54,835,000.00 was released through General Allotment Release Order (GARO) No. 2017-1 and various Special Allotment Release Order (SARO) issued by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to cover payment of Terminal Leave Benefits of former NCIP employees in the amount of PhP26,350,595.49 as shown below:

FY 2017 GAAO	1,119,506,000.00
For Later Release (FLR)	
Administration of Personnel Benefits	2,825,000.00
For IP Conferences	3,000,000.00
TOTAL NEW APPROPRIATIONS	1,125,331,000.00
Add:	
Automatic Appropriations (RLIP)	54,835,000.00
Pension and Gratuity Fund (Terminal Leave Benefits)	26,350,595.49
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS/ALLOTMENTS	1,206,516,595.49

Of the total allotment received in the amount of PhP1,206,516,595.49, eighty six percent (86%) or PhP1,035,429,227.81 was allocated to the twelve (12) Regional Offices, 46 Provincial Office and 106 Community Service Centers. The amount of PhP171,087,367.68 or fourteen percent (14%) was allocated to various bureaus/offices at the Central Office. These are the offices of the Chairperson, the six (6) Commissioners, the Executive Director and 7 Bureau/Offices and the Clerk of the Commission.

**NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
SUMMARY OF FILLED POSITIONS**

As of December 31, 2017

OFFICE	TOTAL PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT	NUMBER OF VACANT POSITIONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF FILLED POSITIONS
Central Office	120	15	105
CAR	228	38	190
Region I	101	18	83
Region II	138	8	130
Region III	110	17	93
Region IV	147	20	127
Region V	71	3	68
Region VI/VII	85	14	71
Region IX	108	25	83
Region X	108	23	85
Region XI	177	7	170
Region XII	80	9	71
Region XIII	117	17	100
TOTAL	1590	214	1376

FY 2017 MATRIX OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS/RESPONSIBLE BUREAUS (1)	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 1 (2)	FY 2017 TARGET FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 1 (3)	FY 2017 ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 1 (4)	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 2 (5)	FY 2017 TARGET FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 2 (6)	FY 2017 ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 2 (7)	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 3 (8)	FY 2017 TARGET FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 3 (9)	FY 2017 ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 3 (10)	REMARKS
A. MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS/OPERATIONS										
MFO 1: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Communities Policy Services										
Regional & Field Offices (CEB, OED, Bureaus)	Quantity: Number of activities under WNI implemented	5	4	Quality: Percentage of compliance to approved activities	80%	80%	Timeliness: Percentage of activities implemented within 2017	80%	80%	
MFO 2: Ancestral Land & Domain Titling Services										
Regional & Field Offices (CEB, OED & ADO)	Quantity: No. of CADTs approved by the Commission	11	11	Quality: Percentage of CADT applications approved in two (2) readings/de liberations by the CEB	50%	90.9%	Timeliness: Percentage of CADTs approved by the Commission within the year	75%	100%	
MFO 3: Human & Economic Development Services										
Regional & Field Offices (CEB, OED, & ADO, OSESSC, OECH)	Quantity: No. of activities implemented	110	193	Quality: Percentage of clients who rate the project implementation as satisfactory	75%	75%	Timeliness: Percentage of projects implemented within one year	75%	232.5%	



2017 Annual Accomplishment Report

MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS/RESPONSIBLE BUREAUS (1)	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 1 (2)	FY 2017 TARGET FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 1 (3)	FY 2017 ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 1 (4)	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 2 (5)	FY 2017 TARGET FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 2 (6)	FY 2017 ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 2 (7)	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 3 (8)	FY 2017 TARGET FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 3 (9)	FY 2017 ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 3 (10)	REMARKS
	No. of 2 phases of ADSDPP formulation completed	26	35	Percentage of compliance to enhanced ADSDPP guidelines	75%	83%	Percentage of completion of 2 phases of ADSDPP formulation within the year	75%	175%	Inclusive of the accomplishments are the PAMANA-supported ADSDPPs.
	Number of IPs assisted with disaggregated data on children, youth, adult, older persons, PWDs distributed per IP male and IP female	13,217	42,082							
	Number of educational assistance program implemented under PAMANA	1	1							
MFO 4: Indigenous Peoples Rights Protection Services										
Regional & Field	Quantity: No. of IPs assisted with	8,953	11,876	Quality: Percentage of clients	75%	100%	Timeliness: Percentage of services	75%	100%	



2017 Annual Accomplishment Report

MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS/RESPONSIBLE BUREAUS (1)	PERFORM MANCE INDICATOR 1 (2)	FY 2017 TARGET FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 1 (3)	FY 2017 ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 1 (4)	PERFORM MANCE INDICATOR 2 (5)	FY 2017 TARGET FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 2 (6)	FY 2017 ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 2 (7)	PERFORM MANCE INDICATOR 3 (8)	FY 2017 TARGET FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 3 (9)	FY 2017 ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 3 (10)	REMARKS
Offices (CEB, OED, & OEHR, LAO)	Disaggregated data on children, youth, adult, older persons, PWDs distributed per IP male and IP female			who rate the service provisions as satisfactory			provided within a year			
	Number of projects/activities implemented	62	77							
	Number of cases decided upon within the year	67	82							
B. SUPPORT TO OPERATIONS										
Central Office	No. of seminar on ISO 9001:2015 conducted	12	12							
	Percentage of CADT applications for approval supported	100%	100%							



MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS/RESPONSIBLE BUREAU (1)	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (2)	FY 2017 TARGET FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 1 (3)	FY 2017 ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 1 (4)	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (5)	FY 2017 TARGET FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 2 (6)	FY 2017 ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 2 (7)	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (8)	FY 2017 TARGET FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 3 (9)	FY 2017 ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 3 (10)	REMARKS
C. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT (GAS)										
FAO	Degree of budget utilization rate:									
	Ratio of total obligations to total releases	90%	95%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission to COA of Report on Ageing of Cash Advances 	100%	100%	Submission of Public Financial Management Reports to DBM	100%	100%	
	Ratio of total disbursements to total obligations	90%	98.31%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission to COA of required financial statements and reports for audit 	100%	100%	Submission of BFARS to DBM and COA	100%	100%	
							Submission of APCPI	100%	100%	
							Submission of APP	100%		Not yet due for submission to GPBB-TSO

THE 7th COMMISSION



ATTY. LEONOR T. ORALDE-QUINTAYO
Chairperson & Commissioner
Southern and Eastern Mindanao



ATTY. BASILIO A. WANDAG
Commissioner, CAR and Region I



ATTY. NORBERTO M. NAVARRO
Commissioner, Region II



RAMCY C. ASTOVEZA
Commissioner, Region III and Rest of Luzon



ROY D. DABUIT
Commissioner, Island Groups and Rest of Visayas



BOI ERA C. ESPANA
Commissioner, Central Mindanao



DOMINADOR M. GOMEZ
Commissioner, Northern and Western Mindanao



ROGELIO FRANCISCO.M. BANTAYAN, JR.
Executive Director



ATTY. GILLIAN S. DUNUAN
Officer-In-Charge
Ancestral Domain Office



ATTY. JEANETTE A. FLORITA
Director IV
Legal Affairs Office

THE CENTRAL OFFICE DIRECTORS



MARY GRACE P. BUASEN
Officer-In-Charge
Office on Policy, Planning & Research



ELTA G. LAURILLA
Officer-In-Charge
Office on Empowerment & Human Rights



HAZEL MARJORIE H. LUCAS
Officer-In-Charge
Financial and Administrative Office



CARLOS P. BUASEN, JR. CESO III
Director IV
Office on Education, Culture & Health



MARIE GRACE T. PASCUA, CESO III
Director IV
Office on Socio-Economic Service &
Special Concerns

THE REGIONAL DIRECTORS



ATTY. ROLAND P. CALDE
Acting Regional Director
Cordillera Administrative Region
(CAR)



ATTY. JONATHAN T. BANSIGAN
Officer In Charge
Region I



MR. RUBEN S. BASTERO, CESO III
Regional Director
Region II



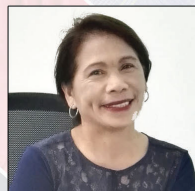
ATTY. RONALDO M. DAQUIOAG, CESO III
Regional Director
Region III



MR. ROBERTO L. ALMONTE, CESO III
Regional Director
Region IV



MS. LEE T. ARROYO
Regional Director
Region V



MS. ANA N. BURGOS
Officer In Charge
Region VI & VII



MR. HENRICO M. GUMIBAO
Officer In Charge
Region IX



ATTY. PINKY GRACE P. PABELIC
Acting Regional Director
Region X



ATTY. GERONCIO R. AGUIO, CESO III
Regional Director
Region XI



MR. JOEY L. BOGAY
Officer In Charge
Region XII



ATTY. JOSE DUMAGAN, JR.
Regional Director
Region XIII